

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



Ethel L. Coe

U. S. BATTLESHIP "VERMONT"
COALING AT SEA FROM
AUXILIARY CRUISER "BRUTUS"

The Man Who Brought Judge Home and the Man Who Didn't



The Man Who Did:

HIS PATH WAS BRIGHT AND SUNNY BECAUSE HE WAS SURE OF THE WELCOME HE WOULD RECEIVE.

JUDGE NOT ONLY MAKES FUN BUT SENTIMENT ALSO, AND IN BOTH FIELDS IT IS UNEXCELLED.

FILLED WITH HUMOR, SATIRE AND CARTOON, GLADDENING THE HEARTS OF ALL, THE MAN WHO BRINGS IT HOME IS SURE OF A WARM WELCOME.

????????



The Man Who Didn't:

ALAS! TOO SAD TO RELATE.

Which One Are You?

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY,
225 Fifth Ave., New York.

Please send to me a copy of JUDGE and engravers' proof of front cover for framing.
Enclosed 10 cents in stamps.

Name

Address

The Editor's Desk

Not a day goes by that one of the more than a million readers of Leslie's does not write us in reference to an advertisement appearing in its columns. Some of the inquiries are pertinent, and some are critical, which indicates that the readers of Leslie's, like those of other publications, have different views on different subjects.

It would be a tame world if we all believed alike. It would be an unhappy world, too, we fear. The joy of life is found in the fact that landscapes, flowers, trees and all that nature contributes differ the one from the other.

There may be some essentials on which we all should agree. Probably there are, and yet we know of none.

The point we wish to make, however, is this, that the readers of Leslie's Weekly enjoy its advertising pages. They like their infinite variety. They look for the bargains that are constantly offered and that constitute one of its most attractive features.

Let not the reader forget that the bargain counter opens every week in Leslie's. The latest and most attractive novelties seeking public recognition are found advertised in the highest class publications of the character of Leslie's Weekly.

Nor should it be forgotten that every effort is made to keep the advertising columns of Leslie's wholesome and clean and to exclude the sensational, the unrefined and undesirable.

Mistakes may sometimes occur, but this side of heaven mistakes will happen even to the best intentioned.

RESPONSIVENESS

The copy is a matter for serious consideration, but the medium in which it is placed is of even greater importance.

Because the responsiveness of a publication's clientele is in proportion to the degree of influence the publication exercises among its readers.

When a publication's circulation grows steadily and consistently and when the editor's desk is piled with letters from his reading public, it is very conclusive evidence that it exercises an *influence with its readers*.

The many letters received from satisfied advertisers in Leslie's Weekly is ample proof of the *responsiveness of Leslie's Readers*. These letters are in book form and I shall be glad to send them to you upon request.

Circulation guaranteed over 330,000 copies an issue. \$1.25 a line

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN, Advertising Manager

Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street
Brunswick Building, NEW YORK

"Tells the news of the world in picture"

"The Flagg Girl"



Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.

"HERE'S HOW."

By James Montgomery Flagg.
Facsimile in color, 8 1/4 x 11.

Mounted on heavy brown paper,
12 x 16. Fifty cents.

James Montgomery Flagg has drawn a series showing the famous Flagg girl and some of her admirers—pictures full of human interest and appeal. Colored proofs of these pictures are especially appropriate for your summer cottage, bungalow or den.



Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.

"YOUR FAVOR TO HAND."

By James Montgomery Flagg.
Facsimile in color, 8 1/4 x 11.

Mounted on heavy brown paper,
12 x 16. Fifty cents.

Complete illustrated catalogue of our pictures free with each order upon request, or sent on receipt of ten cents.



Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.

"SAY WHEN!"

By James Montgomery Flagg.
Facsimile in color, 8 1/4 x 11.

Mounted on heavy brown paper,
12 x 16. Fifty cents.

LESLIE-JUDGE CO.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

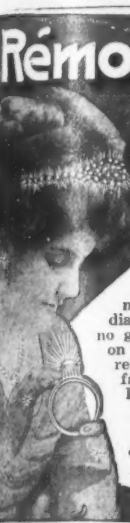
Trade supplied by the W. R. Anderson Co.,
32 Union Square, New York.

SEPTEMBER



OF THE
PIG AND WHISTLE

Philips
ORIGINAL
Cigarettes



STUDY
LAW
AT
HOME



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our Classified
Reading."



There's a size to suit your cultured taste. Five leaders—Cambridge, Morrisette (gold tip), Blues, Ambassadors, Banquet—25c to \$1.00. "The Little Brown Box"

Philip Morris
ORIGINAL LONDON
Cigarettes

Rémoh Gems

No! Imitations

The greatest triumph of the electric furnace—a marvelously reconstructed gem. Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing, fire and acid like a diamond. Has no paste, foil, or artificial backing. Set only in 14 Karat Solid gold mountings. 1-90 the cost of diamonds. Guaranteed to contain no glass—will cut glass. Sent on approval. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory. Write today for our De-Luxe Jewel Book—it's free for the asking. Address—

Rémoh Jewelry Co.
467 N. Broadway
St. Louis, Mo.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

YOUNG MAN! Crystallize Ambition!

Stop wishing—Act! Law is powerful, honorable and well-paid. Our College Law Course is complete, easily mastered and highly endorsed. Write for the catalogue and "evidence." Read the testimonials of hundreds of graduates. Oldest and best. 21 years of success. Write now!

Sprague Correspondence School of Law
220 American Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

WHITE VALLEY GEMS

See Them BEFORE Paying! These gems are chemical white sapphires—LOOK like Diamonds. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they easily scratch a file and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges repaid—no money in advance. Write today for free illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.

White Valley Gem Co., K 719 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of examination. 2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN, 64 E. Spring St., Columbus, O.

What Leslie's Classified Service Means to You

A Service devoted solely to the small advertiser and divided into different classifications. It is a splendid opportunity for the small advertiser to pave the way toward the building of a larger business.

Those who read the advertisements in Leslie's Classified Columns may be assured that they are legitimate and reliable, having undergone a rigid investigation before acceptance.

The subscribers and readers of Leslie's Weekly can also derive great benefit from these columns. If you have anything for sale or exchange, or should you desire to buy anything, such as Used Automobiles, Farm Implements, Books, Real Estate, Live Stock, etc., etc., there are no more responsive or reliable people than your own fellow subscribers.

Over 340,000 circulation is guaranteed and this is constantly increasing. The rate is extremely low in proportion to the circulation. We offer the distinct and unique feature of placing all of our Classified Advertising "Next to Reading."

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN, Advertising Manager,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

CXIII. Thursday, September 14, 1911 No. 2923

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C. 4, London, England; Saabach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS:—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1910, 20 cents; 1909, 30 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

CONTENTS

Cover Design—Drawn by	Ethel L. Coe
Editorial	284
Charleston, S. C., Swept by a Great Hurricane—Photographs	286
Things Odd and Curious the World Over—Photographs	287
The Camera's Record of Recent Disasters	288
Picking the Country's Best Rifle Shot—Photographs	289
Will the Automobile Supplant the Horse? Thaddeus S. Dayton	290
Illustrated with Photographs	
The Girl That Was Poor	Reginald Wright Kauffman 292
From Far and Wide in the World of Sport—Photographs	293
Pictured Scenes and Doings of Timely Interest	294—295
Stanton in the Dark Days of Civil War	David Homer Bates 296
Hardships and Unfairness of Hasty Anti-trust Legislation	Gilbert H. Montague 297
People Talked About	298
Illustrated with Photographs	
Jasper's Hints to Money-makers	300
The Public Forum	303
The Motorist's Column	304
Life-insurance Suggestions	305
Some Favorites of the Stage and Scenes from New Plays	—Photographs 306

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Some of Next Week's Features

Dated September 21, 1911

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR ACROSS THE CONTINENT. In this interesting article, "Arty Ess," the well-known special correspondent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, who is with President Taft on his journey, outlines the plan and purpose of the trip and tells how the President will advocate and defend the policies of his administration.

A MOMENTOUS RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT. The important part that laymen are taking in the advancement of the cause of religion is indicated by Charlton Bates Strayer in an account of the aims and activities of the Men and Religion Forward Movement. This is one of the most important efforts ever made to excite religious interest in this country.

THE BRIDE THAT WAS DECEIVED. In a story of much interest and merit, A. O. Doob portrays one phase of the white slavery question, giving a somewhat original touch in the fact that the victim fortunately was finally rescued from her misery and restored to a respectable life.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Parowax
(pure refined paraffine)



Seal your preserves with Parowax. It keeps the air all out, the flavor all in.

AFTER your jelly has cooled in the glass—pour on a little melted Parowax. No papers—no tin tops—no bother. For screw top jars—dip the covers in the Parowax after closing.

No spoiling from mold or air if you use Parowax.

Get a box of Parowax from your grocer today. It costs very little.

Send to 56 New Street, New York, for free book of receipts No. 24 and printed labels for a hundred jars of preserves.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)





MOST POWERFUL PIECE OF ORDNANCE IN EXISTENCE.

Huge sixteen-inch gun—the only one ever made in the United States—erected on the defenses at Sandy Hook, N. J. It carries a projectile weighing a ton and a quarter and has a range of twenty-two miles. It is believed that no warship could withstand the impact of this immense projectile. It has been proposed to install this gun on the Panama Canal fortifications.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

EDITORIAL

The Goat!

WE ASKED the question in a recent issue, "What Is the Matter?"—why are conditions so generally upset and the people in such a hysterical frame of mind? We asked further, "Under what sign of the Zodiac are we living?" Our esteemed and enlightened contemporary, the *New York Sun*, answers laconically, "Capricornus, the sign of the Goat." When you see it in the *Sun*, it is so.

Two of the greatest corporations in this country, which have added more to the reputation of American industry and more to the sum of domestic and foreign business than any others, are now in the throes of dissolution by order of the Federal court, under an act which seeks to disrupt business combinations. At the same time the workingmen's organizations on the great railroads of the West, who have entered into a federation of American labor, are demanding recognition of that combination by the railroads, on threat of a widespread strike. Who is the Goat?

The Federal court in Michigan has begun suit against the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. The government is attacking the so-called lumber trust all over the country. It is accused of combining to maintain prices and restrain trade. At the same time Senators Williams of Mississippi, Owen of Oklahoma and Burleson of Texas, all trust-busters and railroad-smashers of the first degree, have been appointed a committee to represent the congressmen of seven cotton-growing States and to urge growers of cotton to withhold it from the market until they get thirteen cents a pound for it. We don't blame the cotton growers for maintaining the price of cotton at as high a figure as they can, but, while they are doing this, they are clamoring for lower prices for other commodities. Who is the Goat?

The milk producers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut are organizing a league to maintain the price of milk, as they have a perfect right to do. Many of these dairymen were in the forefront of the army of muck-rakers, in and out of Washington, that demanded the busting of all the trusts and the smashing of all the railroads. Who is the Goat?

The Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association is undergoing dissolution, though it claims not to be in restraint of trade. Yet nearly every one of these disgusted Southern grocers is represented in Congress by a trust-buster—by those who have been pursuing the great captains of industrial progress in this country as if the latter had horns and hoofs. Who is the Goat?

Every one who produces anything wants to get as much as he can when he sells it, but he is insistent that when he buys he shall get his purchases at the lowest price. If he combines to maintain prices or to restrain trade, he is all right. If some one else does it, the other one is all wrong. The cotton producer wants a high price for his cotton, but he demands free hides and "free" everything else. The farmer wants protection for his products, but free trade for the goods made by

the factory. All the while the muck-raker and the demagogue, who stand as the champions of the dear people, are laughing in their sleeves. Who is the Goat?

It must have been under the sign of Capricornus that the venerable book of Leviticus, in the Old Testament, was written, in which (chapter 16, verse 10) we find the following: "But the goat, on which the lot fell to be the scapegoat, shall be presented alive before the Lord, to make an atonement with him, and to let him go for a scapegoat into the wilderness."

Taft's Western Tour.

"I'LL BE out in your country soon," said President Taft to Senator Bristow, on bidding good-by to the Kansan at the close of the extra session. "We'll be glad to meet you," exclaimed the Senator. It is the insurgent country which the President will traverse during most of his tour, and LaFollette, Cummins and Bristow are among the most active members of that element. Moreover, "progressiveness," as exhibited by these gentlemen, and their friends, has adopted a new and exceedingly "progressive" fad recently. This is the presidential primary, in which the people will give direct instruction to their delegates regarding the aspirants for whom they must vote for President in the national conventions.

Five States have adopted the presidential primary. North Dakota leads off with it on March 19th, 1912. Then will come LaFollette's State, Wisconsin, on April 2d, Nebraska on April 17th, Oregon on April 19th and New Jersey on May 28th. All these, except New Jersey, are in the insurgent region, and the New Jersey Governor has all the radical whimsies of Bryan and the rest of the advanced section of his party. The presidential primary controls both parties in the States named. In these Democrats and Republicans reveal their respective preferences on the same day. It is believed that some of the other Western States will adopt the presidential primary early enough to employ it previous to the conventions of 1912.

As North Dakota votes earliest, the campaign has opened there already, for the assumed "moral effect" which its expression will have on the rest of the States. Senator LaFollette is the only man who has been announced as a rival to Mr. Taft in the convention. According to his over-sanguine friends, LaFollette will not only carry the primary in his own State, but he will win in the other Western commonwealths which have the primary—North Dakota, Nebraska and Oregon. It is altogether possible that the Senator will succeed in Wisconsin. For everything within its gift he has been that State's "favorite son" for years. The country, however, is not ready to believe that he will carry any considerable number of other States. From present indications Mr. Taft will have a three-fourths or a four-fifths majority for his renomination.

As the President will talk on all the national issues—reciprocity, the tariff, international arbi-

tration, the finances and other questions—his tour will have an interest for Democrats as well as for Republicans throughout the country. He is a frank, incisive speaker and has the faculty of making friends. Personally he is one of the most popular of all our Presidents. Naturally he wants another term, and it is probable that a majority of his countrymen will be glad to let him have it. He has made an excellent executive, notwithstanding a few mistakes due to his lack of knowledge of the devious ways of politics. Some of his party's enemies say his tour will be a campaign for renomination. Possibly they are correct. His is a worthy ambition, however. He stands for conservatism, stability and sanity, qualities which are of vast service to the State in this convulsive, hysterical era. While on this continent-circling tour President Taft's words and acts will receive wide attention, particularly if he sets his face squarely against destructive radicalism.

Sixty Years of the New York "Times."

WHEN, on September 18th, 1851, Henry J. Raymond established the *New York Times*, a notable addition was made to the roll of American journals. Although the *Evening Post*, the *Herald*, the *Sun*, the *Tribune* and a few other great newspapers then in existence seemed to many persons to meet the demands in that sphere very acceptably, yet the newcomer quickly made a field for itself. Its editor was one of the most alert and versatile journalists of his or any other day. He had a wide acquaintance with the history and politics of his own country and of the leading nations of Europe, he had been an assistant of Horace Greeley on the *New Yorker* and the *Tribune* and was for years an editorial and special writer on the *New York Courier and Enquirer* and he had held some political posts.

Raymond's knowledge and newspaper experience told in his new venture, and the *Times* became a paper which progressive people of all parties and all sections felt compelled to read. A Whig at first, he was one of the founders and leaders of the Republican party, wrote the "Address to the People" which that party sent out in its first national gathering, that which met in Pittsburgh on Washington's birthday in 1856, and he stood so close to the great war President of 1861-65 that the *Times* was called Lincoln's personal organ. His death in 1869, while still under fifty years of age, was a serious loss to American journalism. But neither in Raymond's day nor afterward was the *Times* ever an organ in the narrow sense. As, successively, an advocate of Whig and Republican principles, it showed an independence which often offended the politicians. This was shown conspicuously in the reconstruction contest, which raged shortly after Lincoln's death, during the administration of Andrew Johnson. It took the side of Johnson on State restoration, as against the Congress which had a two-thirds Republican majority in both branches, when Johnson attempted to carry

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NOTABLE GROUP OF INTELLECTUAL CHINESE.

Delegates to the conference at Princeton University of the Chinese Students' Alliance. These young men and women from China are studying at various institutions in the United States. They were sent here by the Chinese government and are supported on the share of the "Boxer Rebellion" indemnity fund which the United States remitted to China. Y. T. Tsai, chairman of the Alliance, is seen on the right in the last row.



PREACHING THE GOSPEL TO "BULLS AND BEARS."

Open-air religious meeting near the "curb market" on Broad Street, New York, a feature of the Tent Evangel Automobile Campaign. The noted Baltimore Evangelist, Dr. Wharton (formerly the late Dwight L. Moody's associate), speaking to three thousand brokers and others. Seated in the automobile: Rev. Geo. McPherson, Superintendent Tent Evangel; Evangelists Geo. Stair and F. S. Kan. Mr. Osborn, cornetist.

TWO RECENT ASSEMBLAGES OF UNIQUE INTEREST.

out Lincoln's policy without having any of Lincoln's tact or any of his influence with the Republican party.

Those traits of individuality and fearlessness have clung to the *Times* to this day. While much of the credit for the overthrow of Tweed was claimed for Samuel J. Tilden, it was the New York *Times* which led off in the exposure of Tweed. Day after day in 1871 it pilloried him and the other big members of the ring, and it organized the victory which resulted in the collapse of that arrogant gang of plunderers, and which placed their head behind prison bars. The *Times* was prominent among that Republican independent element which went over to Cleveland in 1884, and which gave the Democrats their first triumph for President since Buchanan carried the country in 1856. While supporting Cleveland in each of his three campaigns, it remained with him to the close of his career, and fought that radical element which, under Bryan, got control of the Democratic party before Cleveland's second term ended. This placed the paper on the Republican side in Bryan's three presidential campaigns. Under the administration of Adolph S. Ochs, as through that of all of his predecessors, the *Times* has been a clean, strong, courageous newspaper, which has stood for the best traditions of American journalism.

Hats Off to Chicago!

THE CITY directory estimate places the present population of Chicago at 2,264,184, a gain of 78,901 over the figures of a year ago, as shown by the national count at that time. Judged by the increase in the previous ten years which Uncle Sam's enumerators found in that city by the census of 1910, the expansion here referred to in a little over twelve months seems well within the bounds of probability, despite the unreliability of local estimates in general.

The growth of Chicago is one of the marvels of American development. Its gain in population in the decade recently closed was twenty-eight per cent. Except New York, whose increase was thirty-eight per cent., no other American town of the first class—not Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston or Baltimore—made any such proportionate growth as Chicago. No large city of the Old World—London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna or any other place of one million inhabitants or more—has grown so rapidly in the past ten years as has the metropolis of the American West. Of the cities of the world, only London, New York and Paris lead Chicago in the number of its people. In the volume and the variety of its activities it ranks high among the great communities of the earth. It is the greatest railway center on the globe. During the past half century it has entertained more national conventions of the great parties than any other two cities. It has had, in recent times, more really important gatherings than any other three American towns.

Except New York and Boston, Chicago's name has traveled farther over the globe than that of

any other city in the Western Hemisphere. At this very moment, in one notable particular, all the world's roads lead to Chicago. Beginning on September 18th and ending on September 30th, the International Municipal Congress and Exposition will assemble there. As we see by the prospectus of that affair, this will be a "world conference and exhibition for the development of twentieth-century ideals of municipal economy, progress and perfection; a show-place and a market-place for every article of machinery and equipment that enters into the construction and operation of a modern city." And in this assemblage every social and industrial capital, from New York and San Francisco to London, Tokio and St. Petersburg, will participate.

The Plain Truth.

THE STATEMENT by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, that if he loses his fight for reciprocity he will retire into private life, recalls the fact that President Taft virtually said the same thing while the reciprocity battle was being waged at Washington. It is no secret that he had determined, if that agreement were defeated, that he would not accept a renomination, for he would have felt that the verdict of the American people had been clearly expressed against a policy on which he had set his heart.

WHO OWNS our railroads? This need not be asked about the Pennsylvania. It is not owned by one man or a group of men. The stock books disclose that it is owned by 70,000 shareholders, with an average of about 130 shares to each holder. Ten thousand of these shareholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad's business live abroad, 21,000 live in Pennsylvania and over 1,000 in New York. Nearly 33,000 owners of the Pennsylvania Railroad are women. If the muck-rakers who are busting the trusts and smashing the railroads will consider these figures, it will help them to come to their senses. All the wild talk that this country is in the control of a few wealthy financiers is nonsense, pure and simple. The people own the country and the people rule, or they would rule if the demagogues and muck-rakers would let them.

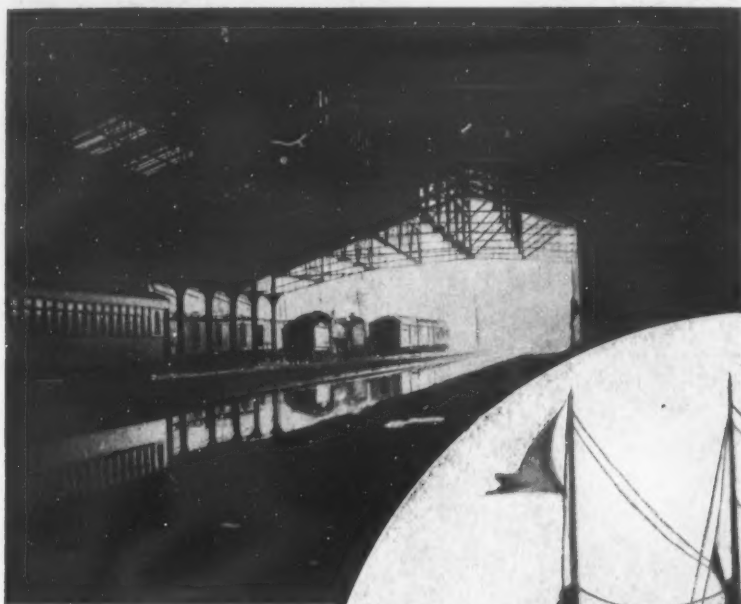
THE WILD talk about the enormous profits of the protected cotton, woolen and other mills in this country is really wilder than it seems. The disclosure is made that the manufacturers who have built up the great cotton industry in the South mainly for the production of the coarser products have not made four per cent. on their invested capital during the last two years and many of them have gone into bankruptcy. It is astounding, under such conditions, that Southern members of Congress have not defended an industry that has been one of the principal targets of assault by those who have been clamoring for a reduction of the tariff. The people have been deceived by

demagogues who have proclaimed that lessened duties on wool would mean cheaper blankets and lessened duties on cotton cheaper raiment. The public need only go back to the preceding session of Congress and remember how they were told that with free hides the cost of shoes would be greatly reduced. Have any of our readers discovered that they can buy shoes at a lower price since hides were made free?

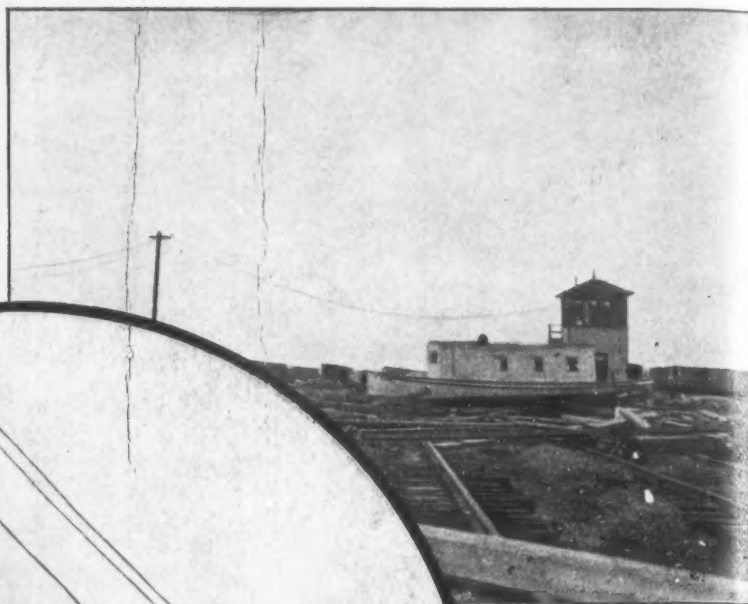
THE GREAT city of New York has reason to be ashamed and the imperial commonwealth itself should be filled with disgust. With a Tammany Hall administration, a bill legalizing prize fighting under the guise of a boxing law was passed by the Legislature. The first exhibition under this statute was held at Madison Square Garden. It was as riotous as it was brutal. Two hundred policemen were taken from our crime-ridden streets to quell the disorder and all the streets around the exhibition place were so blocked by the mob that pedestrians had to be turned out of their course. A more shameful, disgusting, disgraceful exhibition was never held in the great city of New York. It would seem as if the first duty of the Legislature and of the Governor of the State would be to seek to repeal a law that permits such violence and disorder. We regret that a man of such high principles as Governor Dix is conceded to be is reported in a published interview as a defender of an indefensible statute. The order-loving people of this State in due time will take care of the matter themselves. They are waiting for the chance.

IT IS not surprising that Champ Clark was annoyed over the failure of himself and his Democratic associates in Congress to put President Taft in a hole on the tariff bills. But we are surprised that the good-natured speaker permitted his resentment to go so far as to involve a threat to kill off the tariff board by refusing to continue its appropriations. Business men and workingmen, who realize how much of our prosperity depends on a careful adjustment of tariff duties and who believe that the tariff ought not to be a political question, must side with President Taft in his demand for a scientific revision of the schedules. A revision of a complicated tariff can only be made after a thorough and scientific investigation, such as the tariff board is endeavoring to make. This fact justifies President Taft in vetoing the hastily devised tariff legislation of the extra session. The crudeness of this legislation is emphasized by the President's exposure of the incongruities of the chemical schedule. It is a great pity that the tariff has been made the football of politics. So much of the prosperity of the country depends upon a fair measure of protection for our industries to offset the higher cost of labor that tariff revision should be a business question. Until it is thus considered, we presume we must expect such outbreaks as that in which Speaker Clark has indulged—an outbreak that adds little to his reputation or his popularity.

Charleston, S.C., Swept by a Great Hurricane



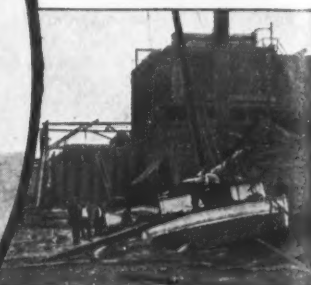
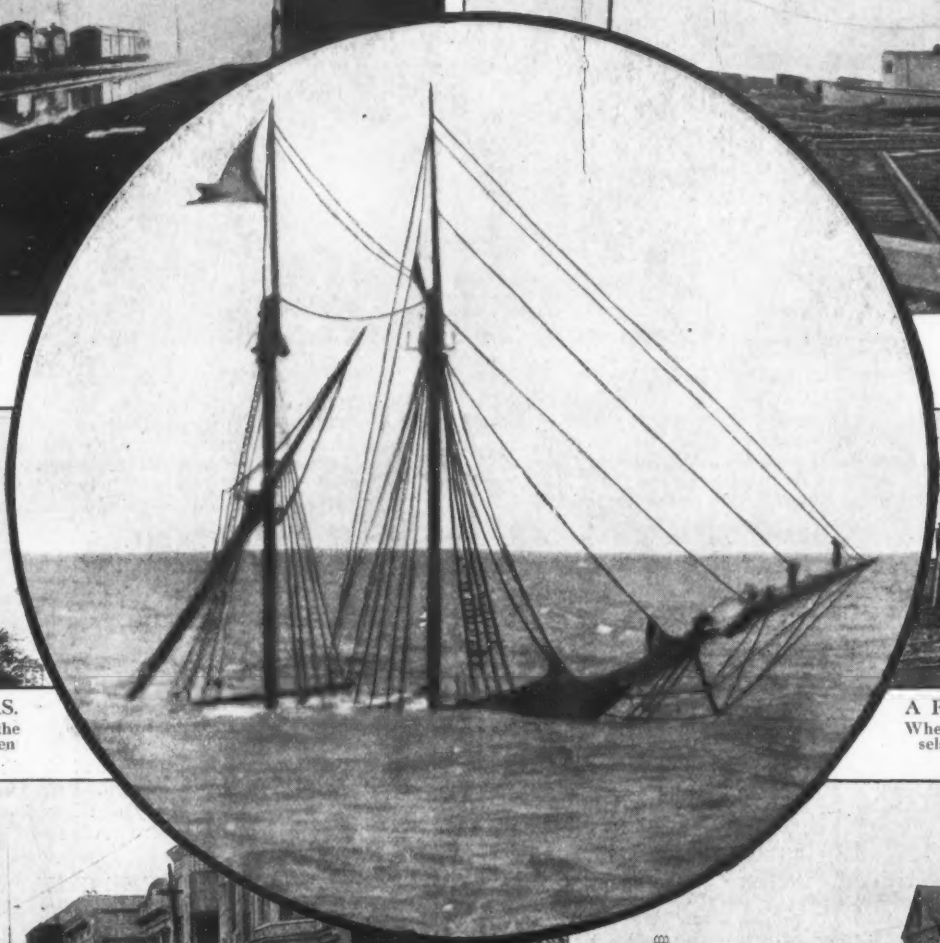
WATER IN UNION STATION.
A tide of eight feet partially inundated many sections of the city during the storm.



BOAT ON RAILROAD.
One of the smaller craft in the harbor was left standing across a railway track.



FLAG BLOWN TO TATTERS.
The custom house was directly in the path of the wind and its flag was given a battle-scarred appearance.



A FISHING SMACK ASHORE.
When the gale abated, many small vessels were found piled upon land and the beaches wreckage strewn.



WRECKAGE LEFT IN THE STREETS.
The roof of a house was carried down one of the main thoroughfares and deposited more than a mile and a half away.

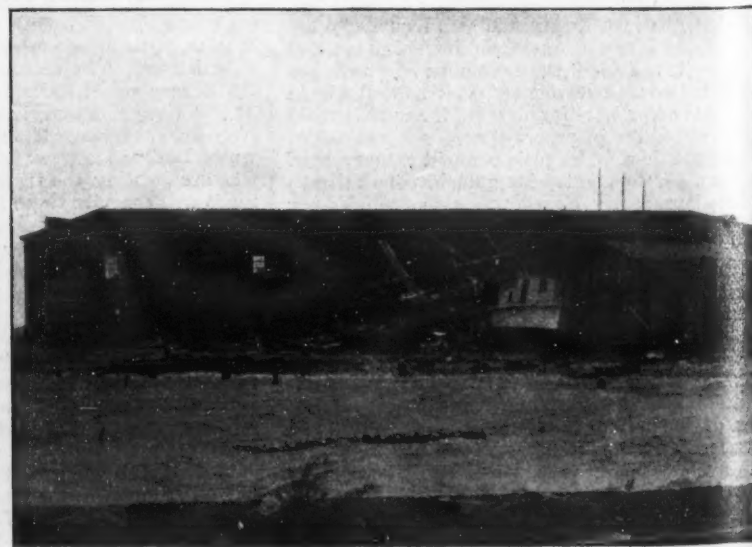


CREW CLINGING TO THE RIGGING OF A WRECKED SCHOONER.
The "Malcolm B. Seavey" was lost in the hurricane off the South Carolina coast.

A THOROUGHFARE WITH A VENETIAN AIR.
Residence streets were turned into canals by the rush of water which came with the prolonged hurricane.



HUGE CANNON OVERTURNED BY THE WIND.
At times the wind blew at a velocity of ninety-five miles an hour and cannon balls were tossed about like pebbles.



BOAT DRIVEN HIGH AND DRY ON THE SHORE.
Shipping in Charleston harbor and outside was totally at the mercy of the wind and waves and many vessels were in distress.

Charleston recently was the storm center of a hurricane which swept the Atlantic coast. The damage there amounted to more than a million dollars and fifteen lives were lost. The photograph of the sinking schooner was taken from the liner "Mohawk," which stood by and rescued the imperiled crew.

Things Odd and Curious the World Over



PLAYING 175 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND.

Samuel H. Hughes, a steeplejack, gave thousands of spectators a real thrill recently, when he and his seven-year old son, Edward, played for half an hour on the flagpole of New York's city hall tower, 175 feet above the ground.



OUT FOR A SPIN ON A WATER BICYCLE.

John Mitchell, a New York man, frequently rides his machine down the East River and finds the sport exhilarating. The boat-shaped floats are made of cedar, and the whole machine weighs but 75 pounds.



OLD MAN WHO LIVES IN A ROCK.

This unique dwelling place is the summer home of a farmer of Kinver, near Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, England. The house has two rooms which were hollowed out of the solid rock in the sixteenth century by Augustinian friars.



PARIS FIREMEN GREAT LADDER-SCALERS.

The French capital recently was the scene of a great tournament of fire-fighters, and members of the Paris department used the occasion to show their ability in battling with a blaze in a high building. More than 100,000 firemen from England and continental Europe took part in the tournament.



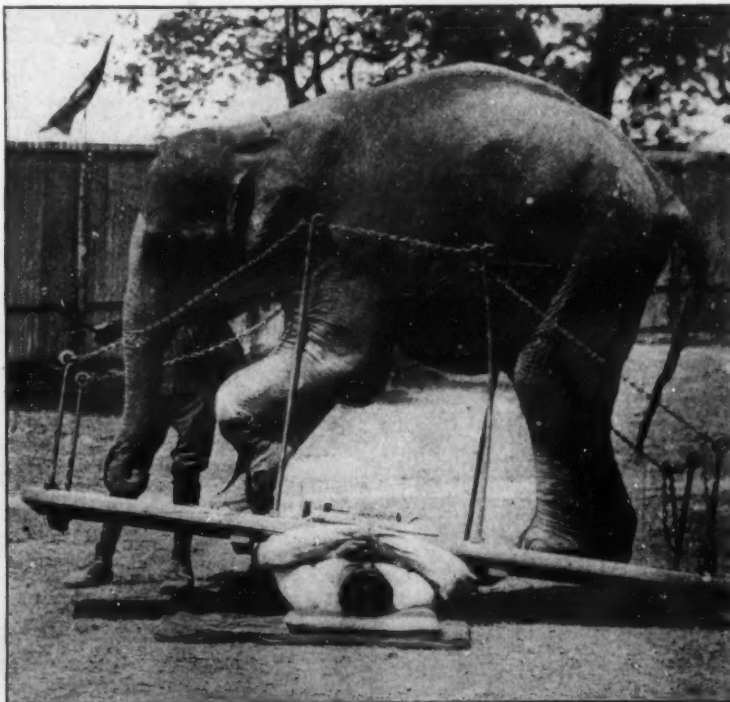
A BASKET OF PRETTY GIRLS.

Something new and unique in street parade floats recently was shown at Valencia, Spain, during a carnival. One of the features of the pageant was a float of a giant papier-mache woman, representing Spain, carrying a large market-basket in which three beautiful young women were seated. They represented Spain's best product.



PERHAPS THE LARGEST SINGLE-PIECE CARPET EVER WOVEN.

When spread out it covers an entire lawn and it rivals a flower garden in beauty. This triumph of the loom was lately produced in an establishment at Eberganning, Germany, for an American customer who may already have laid it in his home.



WONDERFUL ENDURANCE OF A HINDU HERCULES.

Ram Murti Naidu, a strong man from India, at Bordeaux, France, allowing an 8,000-lb. elephant to walk on a plank placed over his abdomen. Naidu gives other quite as remarkable performances. He is a strict vegetarian and abstains from tea, coffee and liquor.

The Camera's Record of Recent Disasters



FIERCE AND SPECTACULAR FIRE IN AN ILLINOIS TOWN.

Toberman & Mackey's large hay warehouse at East St. Louis destroyed by flames. The fire endangered the east approach of the famous Eads bridge crossing the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and caused much excitement.



BROKEN RAIL SMASHES TRAIN.

Recent wreck near Loomis, Mich., in which seven coaches were overturned and reduced to kindling wood. Although some twenty persons were injured, no one was killed. When the sleepers turned over, passengers in berths on one side of the cars suddenly were precipitated into berths on the other side. Fears that the wreckage would catch fire before all the passengers could be extricated, hastened the work of the rescuers.



STAIRWAY WHERE TWENTY-SIX PERSONS DIED.

In a wild panic 700 people fought to escape from a moving picture show on the second floor of a building at Canonsburg, Pa., where they believed a fire to be in progress. An accident to the machine was followed by a cry of fire, and before the crowd had left the building, the stairway was choked with dead and injured, the latter being badly trampled while the former were suffocated in almost every instance.



HISTORIC BUILDING WRECKED BY FIRE.

Ruins of the ancient City Hall at Buxtehude, Germany, which was destroyed recently in a fire which swept the city.



GERMAN CITY SWEEPED BY DISASTROUS BLAZE.

General view of ruins of business portion of Buxtehude, near Hamburg, following a fire which wrecked many landmarks.

Picking the Country's Best Rifle Shot



**SHARPSHOOTING GUARDSMEN
AFTER RECORDS.**

Representatives of crack rifle teams from many States on the Camp Perry, Ohio, range firing in squads.

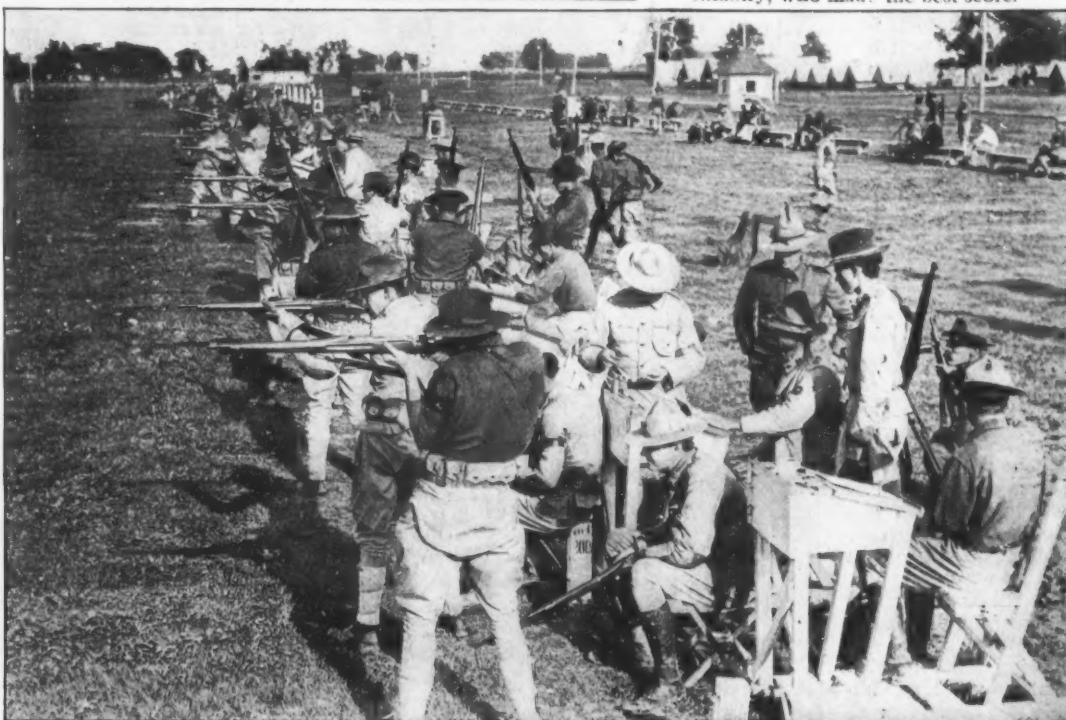


**NATIONAL MILITARY RIFLE
CHAMPION.**
Sergeant C. M. King, of the Fifty-third Iowa Infantry, who made the best score.



PRESIDENT'S MATCH WINNER.

Corporal C. A. Lloyd, of the United States Marine Corps, won one of the most coveted honors of the shoot.



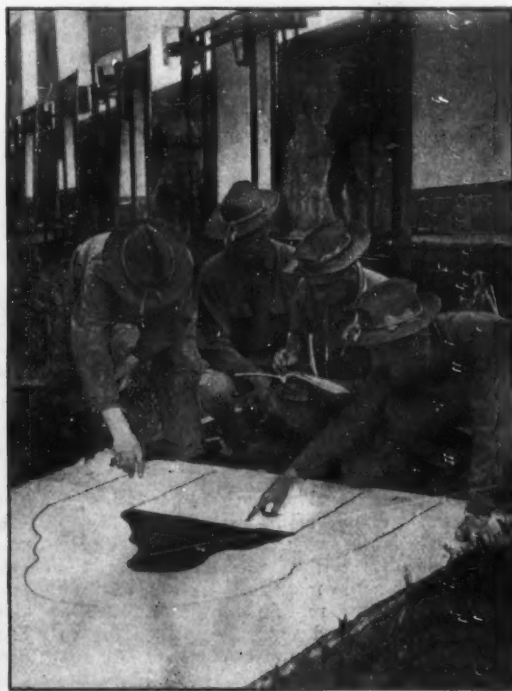
SHOOTING FROM THE 200-YARD LINE.

Behind the militiamen sit their scorers at improvised desks and close scrutiny is kept on every feature of the counting. The competition between the different State teams was the keenest and excitement ran high as the contest narrowed down to the best sharpshooters.



CAMP WHERE BIG NATIONAL SHOOT WAS HELD.

Camp Perry is annually the site of this contest and is admirably suited for the purpose. While the shoot is in progress, the men live in the tents and are under strict military discipline.



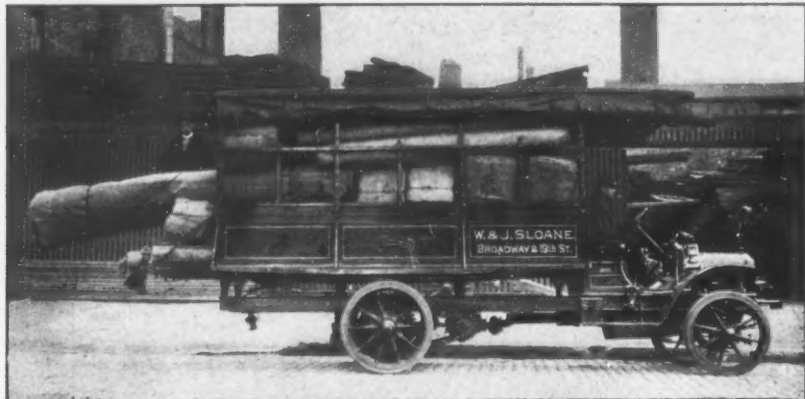
COUNTING UP THE SCORES.

Every eighth of an inch counts when the scorers begin figuring up the results.

Will the Auto Supplant the Horse?

By THADDEUS S. DAYTON

WHETHER or not the automobile will supplant the horse in the streets of our cities in 1920 is still a debatable question, but the eventual result is inevitable. It may take less than nine years or it may take more, but it is sure to come. We have entered into a new era, in which the horse will figure as a curiosity instead of a necessity.



A WELL-LOADED DELIVERY WAGON.

The auto truck can carry a day's deliveries and never gets tired or gives troubles that the driver of a wagon driven by horses must put up with.

That the passing of our friend, the horse, is only a question of time, few will be disposed to deny. The relentless figures which each succeeding year piles up in favor of the automobile and against the horse leave little doubt that before long the latter will have to accept defeat and we shall be in what will be known historically as the "horseless age." There are more than a half million automobiles in the country and a tenth of a million auto trucks. Each year establishes a new record in the number produced. Despite the increase in population, the census of 1910 showed that there were about 160,000 less horses in the United States than there were in 1900. The value of the automobiles in use in the cities and towns of the United States to-day has been estimated at \$500,000,000. The value of the horses not on farms and ranges is but a little more than \$150,000,000. The State of Kansas alone spent \$12,000,000 for motor cars in the last three years. How much was spent for horses is not known, but undoubtedly it was only a fraction of that amount.

From a shadowy dream less than twenty years ago, the automobile has passed through the period of being an expensive and uncertain toy and has become the highest expression of

The horse supplanted the ox cart, and the steam engine and the trolley have taken many burdens from the horse. Increased speed and economy have brought about these changes. The same causes, working through the tremendously increasing utility of the automobile, will produce even greater changes.

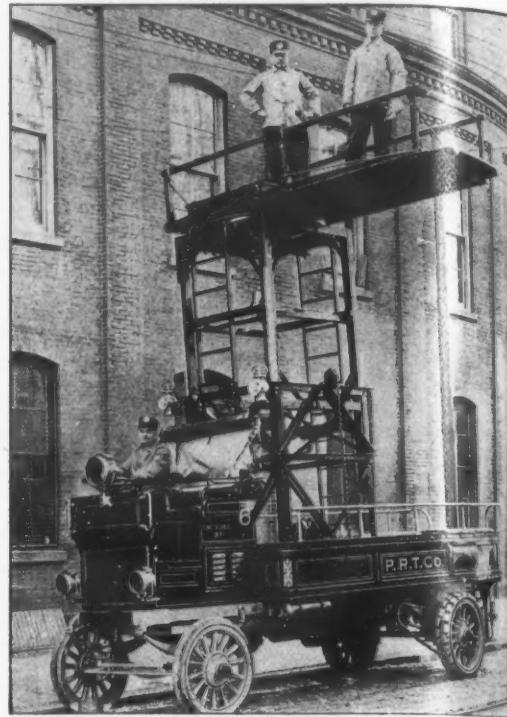
Not so very long ago a six-ton motor truck loaded with coal or a motor delivery wagon bringing bundles from a department store aroused curiosity and comment. To-day they are matters of course—vehicles that have become a part of business and of everyday life. There is hardly an industry in which the gasoline or electrically propelled vehicle is not competing with the horse in a significant and astonishing way. What the automobile can do, either as a vehicle for business or pleasure, is well known. Only since the advent of the automobile has science taken an accurate measure of the endurance of the horse. There is practically no

definition of a fair day's work for an automobile, but the maximum standard day's labor of a team of truck horses is to haul eight thousand pounds fifteen miles over city pavements. A good buggy horse can trot twenty-five miles a day for three consecutive days, but then he will have to rest. Some horses have been driven fifty or sixty miles in a single day, but they had to recuperate the next.

Action is the life of successful merchandising and business success these days depends as much upon the quick delivery of the goods as anything else. The automobile has educated the business man in the cost of his haulage and delivery. It is safe to say

its final destination. The same goods are now loaded on the motor truck and landed at their destination by it without the intervention of the railroad.

As an example of the low cost of motor trucking of this sort may be cited the case of a concern that has been running five-ton trucks during the past year. These have averaged forty miles daily and have cost \$6.47 a day. Another concern, doing a general truck-



REPAIRING TROLLEY-WIRE TROUBLES.

Ability to get to the scene of a mishap in a hurry is something greatly needed in this connection and the auto built for the purpose does the work.



READY FOR A LINE OF HEAVY LOADS.

These three trucks are built to carry a quantity or a weight it would take more than twice as many horse-drawn wagons to carry. And they will do it quicker.

that not one merchant or manufacturer in a hundred, when he used horse-drawn vehicles, was able to figure out or did calculate how much this branch of his business was costing him. With the automobile it can be computed to the fraction of a penny.

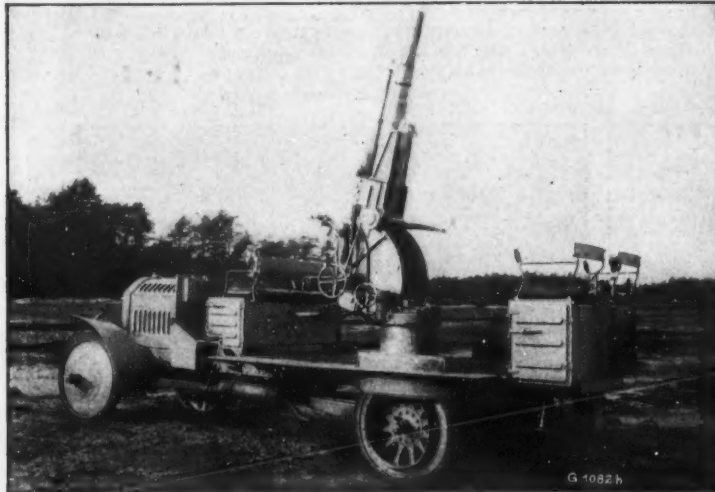
Until within the past two years the motor truck has not shown economy over the horse. Previous to that time it was in an experimental stage. The item of repairs alone made the operative cost almost prohibitive.

To-day the truck is commercially perfect. It is developed to the point where it can show one hundred per cent. economy over the horse in almost any line of work. It shows to the greatest advantage in the field it has made for itself—what would be termed the "long haul" for horses or the "short haul" for railroads. Many concerns that have traffic within a radius of fifty miles of their place of business are now using motor trucks exclusively with that radius. Once horses were used to draw the load from the warehouse to the freight station. It was carried as far as possible by rail, and then, once more loaded on wagons drawn by horses, was delivered to

ing business, averaged only twenty-five miles per day, at a total cost of \$22 for each machine. In one case the motor trucks were run with proper care, and in the latter they were overloaded and generally neglected, just as horses sometimes are.

Great mercantile companies—especially the retailers—have been quick to see the economies of mechanical transportation. There are several firms in New York and Chicago that have sold all their horses and turned their stables into garages. At least one of these concerns has invested more than \$200,000 in its motor-wagon equipment during the last three years.

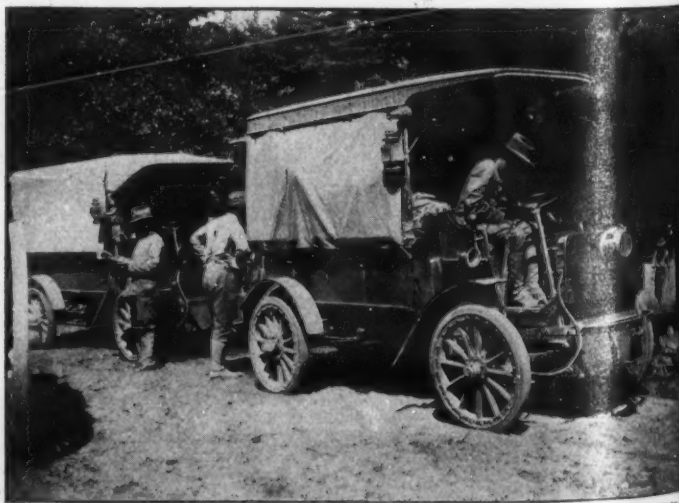
In the For Sale columns of any daily paper will be seen a number of advertisements of horses that are to be disposed of. In most of them the reason for their sale is given frankly: "Have purchased an automobile." Many of these advertisements are those of dealers or large concerns that have



FIGHTING AEROPLANES FROM MOTOR CARS.

The automobile may yet vanquish the supposedly all-powerful flying machine in warfare. Aeroplane guns mounted on motor trucks have proven highly successful.

the evidence of practical advancement in transportation that the world has ever known. The chief element of transportation is speed, and progress has ever been measured in its terms. In the days of the Roman empire, commerce moved at the rate of four miles an hour. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the average leaped suddenly upward to ten miles an hour, with a maximum of twenty. It was then that modern commerce had its birth. In the next fifty years speed developed so consistently and so fast that average figures lost their significance and the maximum of about forty miles an hour was reached. To-day the average automobile can cover sixty miles an hour and at its best can outstrip the fastest railroad train. It is the fastest mechanical means of travel that has sprung from the brain of man.



FEEDING AN ARMY FROM AUTO TRUCKS.

The invading force in the recent war game in Massachusetts had a string of motor cars for its commissary department. The experiment proved a big success.

hundreds of horses to sell. In these advertisements the phrase occurs over and over again: "Must see account of installing automobiles." Almost every class of industry that used wheeled vehicles is represented in these announcements—department stores,

truckmen, grocers, five years ago in single advertisements was cheaper; nominal.

Advertising feature of even now. They have some of which that never were automobiles, as the public has been enormously enlarged or sold, also seen wagons. One of

FARM W... The automobile has other industries have shown it an

bottle, about the exact reproduction of actual prototype. The interior is the packages. advertise and de ing ink in the district of New Yo in the form of a six feet high. vertising car n goods, but "dem advertises a ne food. The auto mounted by a filled with the g a foot lever a g dome and falls another discharge. One of the s between Twenty-four to six in th the northward f cures every work is filled with th distance betwe During these ty many millions o quarter of an seen. Less than Cabo and carriag Three years hotel in New Y

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THE DAY OF THE AUTO TRUCK.

Doubters as to the arrival of the automobile in business will have their eyes opened in watching Broadway in New York.

PICTORIAL NEWS CO.

truckmen, grocers, express companies and so on. Even five years ago it would have been impossible to find a single advertisement of this sort. Then the horse was cheaper; now the automobile is the more economical.

Advertising wagons drawn by horses used to be a feature of every big city. One rarely sees them now. They have been supplanted by motor cars, in some of which oddity of device is carried to extremes that never were possible before. These advertising automobiles, aside from attracting the amused attention of the public by having the body made in enormously enlarged facsimile of the special article made or sold, also serve the practical purpose of delivery wagons. One of the most striking of these is a huge

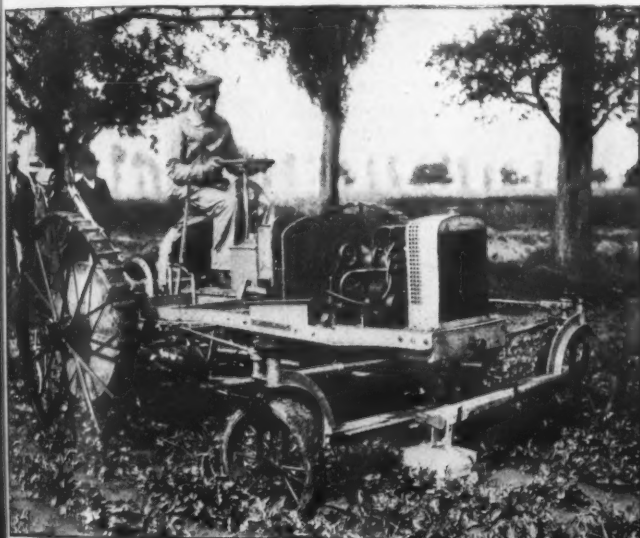
curbs clear of cab horses, he was denounced as finicky and fussy. Now no good hotel man will allow horses to stand in proximity to his hostelry. They attract swarms of flies in summer, for one thing, and their presence on paved streets creates an unsanitary condition at all times. Already a movement toward legislating horses out of certain districts in cities is being talked about. The advocates of the exiling of the horse argue that the cow and pig have gone and that the horse is still more undesirable. Traffic policemen assert that the streets are less congested where motor vehicles are used than they used to be when crowded with horses.

Detroit is an automobile city. Probably more automobiles are made there than in any other place in the world. It is no wonder, therefore, that it should be the first to place this sign in its street cars:

When Entering or Leaving Cars
Look Out for
Passing Automobiles.

It will not be long before the same notice is posted in the street cars of other cities. Even now many of the conductors on the lines in New York City where the traffic is especially great warn their passengers verbally in the same terms.

Because the automobile has such an important part in the daily life of Detroit, probably it will be in that city

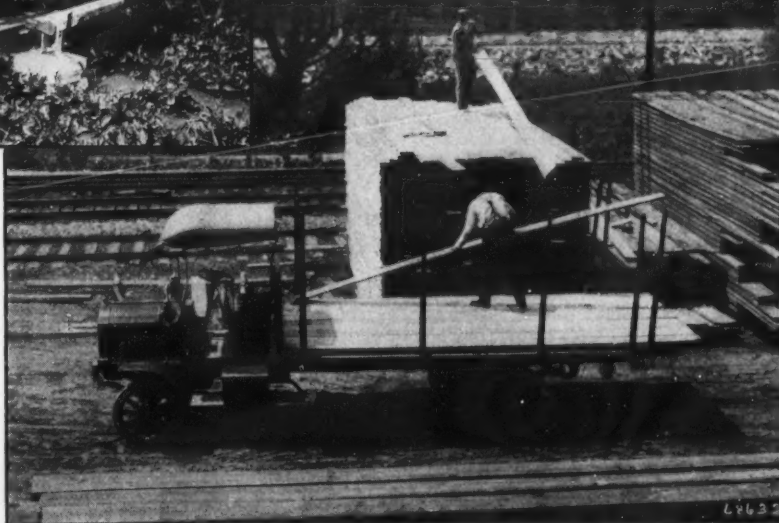


FARM WORK BY MOTOR.

The automobile has invaded the farm as well as other industries and interesting experiments have shown it an able successor to the horse.

bottle, about thirteen feet long, an exact reproduction in aluminum of its actual prototype of metal and glass. The interior is hollow and contains the packages. Another car is used to advertise and deliver a brand of writing ink in the downtown business district of New York City. The body is in the form of a quart-size ink bottle, six feet high. Another type of advertising car not only carries the goods, but "demonstrates" them. It advertises a new type of breakfast food. The automobile body is surmounted by a glass dome, which is filled with the cereal. By a touch on a foot lever a geyser of this food bursts up into the dome and falls back again into the bin, ready for another discharge.

One of the sights of New York is Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, from four to six in the afternoon. It is at this time that the northward flight of thousands of automobiles occurs every working day. This famous thoroughfare is filled with them in a continuous procession. The distance between them may be measured in inches. During these two hours automobiles to the value of many millions of dollars go by. But hardly once in a quarter of an hour will a horse-drawn vehicle be seen. Less than five years ago this was not the case. Cabs and carriages then outnumbered the automobiles. Three years ago, when the proprietor of a big hotel in New York City asked the police to keep his



A BIG AID IN THE LUMBER TRADE.

Loading a motor truck with dressed lumber in a yard is far easier than loading a horse-drawn wagon. Motor trucks are never frightened and there is no danger of a runaway.

where the extinction of the horse will first become a fact. Nowhere else is the elimination of the horse so noticeable. Detroit's fire engines, patrol wagons, mail collection and delivery wagons and trucks are mostly motor driven.

The horse is being superseded more rapidly in Chicago and St. Louis and the other cities of the middle West than it is in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. In the middle West the subject of the automobile displacing the horse is regarded as being as certain as of one day following another.

It is well that this change is taking place gradually, for there are many important economic questions that will have to be answered. The hay crop last year was valued at nearly \$700,000,000, the oat crop at nearly two-thirds that amount, the corn crop was worth more than a billion and a half. The horse eats

a good share of all these things. If, in the immense future of the automobile, the horse may disappear to a great extent and his stomach cease to be the marketplace of a vast quantity of farm products, the next question is what new fields will arise for their consumption.

A significant thing in regard to this controversy between the horse and the automobile is a recent utterance by the Office of Public Roads, of the Department of Agriculture. It is officially stated that \$1,000,000 per day is being spent for the improvement and maintenance of public roads during the road-making season. Large as this sum appears, however, it is not considered enough for the commerce which the roads carry. Every State in the Union seems to be thoroughly aroused to the benefits derived from investments in improved highways. But, strange as it may seem, it has been found that with the more general use of the automobile not only do roads deteriorate rapidly, but that growing crops along the route of public highways suffer and in many instances are complete failures. Experts have ascertained that all this is due to automobiles. On macadamized roads the broad rubber tires of the motor cars, passing over



THE AUTO FUNERAL CAR.

A car which carries the casket and the mourners has recently been put on the market. It takes the place of hearse and carriages.

them at a rapid rate, form a suction. This suction lifts out the binder, as the material between the stones is called, and, whirling it up in the air, sends it floating along until it alights on growing vegetation. A dry spell of from two to three weeks practically means the death knell of the average crop contiguous to a country road.

Many experiments have been made to find a surface covering for roads that will be better than any now in use. The solution of the problem of the preservation of the public highways and the elimination of the danger to crops along the roadside has not yet been found. But it is the opinion of government experts that this problem must be solved as quickly as possible and that the march of the automobile toward perfection and universal use should be encouraged and not hindered. They regard the automobile as of far greater importance to the public than any damage it may do to the roads or to the crops.

In one county in England at present they are experimenting with twenty-four different kinds of road surfaces, with a view to finding out which one will withstand automobile traffic best. This country is not behind in experiments, and it is expected that a number of pavements and road coverings will be found satisfactory in the near future.

The Girl That Goes Wrong

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Judging by the numerous letters sent to the editor, public interest in Mr. Kauffman's white slave stories is increasing. Most of these communications commend the publication of the articles contributed by Mr. Kauffman and others, considering this a necessary service to society. Workers for social purity in all parts of the land approve the course of Leslie's Weekly in taking so aggressive a part in the fight against white slavery, and even from secluded homes come words of praise for the good work this paper is doing. In the story printed on this page, Mr. Kauffman describes a case which, it is to be feared, has many doubles in every large city.

The Girl That Was Poor

IT WAS in New York, after seven o'clock, when Nada turned into the cluttered street in which she lived. She had walked north on Broadway to Tenth Street and then dropped into the great tide of black-clad girls sweeping eastward on their way from work. Their faces were tired and their feet heavy, but they had, most of them, a certain assurance of expression, a security of gait; and this, Nada reflected, must be because they were at least sure that the rooms to which they were going would continue to house them, because they knew that supper of some sort would be waiting, because, to-morrow morning, they would turn westward to work for which they had been definitely employed. Nada's step was more weary than any of these, and her face was dull and expressionless.

Yet she was a pretty girl. In spite of hunger and seedy clothes, in spite even of the devil of doubt that in her heart was slowly growing into a devil of despair, she was pretty. Her hair was plentiful and black, her pale face was delicately designed, and her large dark eyes were even beautiful. It was a raw night in early December, but Nada's coat was in the pawnshop on the corner, and one could see that poverty had not yet robbed her figure of all its possibilities.

Somebody had, in fact, already seen as much—somebody in a large, light-colored overcoat, with enormous shoulders constructed regardless of the wearer's shoulders beneath, and a carefully brushed derby hat set aslant upon a round head. This somebody was following Nada.

He had taken his stand on a crowded Broadway corner just as the working day ended, holding a cigarette between his yellow fingers and shifting from one high-heeled shoe to the other while he scanned the passing flood of home-going girls with the keen, cold eye that a horse dealer uses to estimate the horses driven by him in a horse bazaar. He seemed to hesitate about several of these girls; now and again he made false starts after this one or that, returning, when a few steps had been taken, to his post. But when he saw Nada, uncertainty fell from him and he tracked her through the crowded streets to this corner of the street in which she lived.

Nada was, however, too occupied with her own thoughts to feel that chill which runs through the body of one that is watched. The evening was cold enough to provide a more commonplace explanation for chilliness. She turned the corner.

The street was badly lighted, it was narrow, and it was swarming with returning workers, shouting children and old women with shawls over their heads, carrying little bundles of provisions or kettles of beer. On each side were rows of houses, all much alike and all converted, by tortuous means, from the housing of one family, for which they were intended, into small apartments for the housing of many families.

The man in the light overcoat with huge shoulders caught up with Nada. He took off his well-brushed derby, showing a head covered with sleekly arranged hair.

"Pardon me," he said, "but aren't you Miss Raynor?"

Nada had been so deeply preoccupied that it was hard for her to realize the meaning of any interruption. She raised her dark glance slowly to the speaker and saw that he was a very young man indeed, little more than a boy, in fact. She did not then understand that his lean face was preternaturally knowing, or what was the meaning of the broad red edges of his drooping lids.

"What did you say?" she inquired.

"I asked if you weren't Miss Raynor." The young man smiled pleasantly and his voice, though rough, was by no means repellent. "I'm Mr. Mitchell. Don't you remember meetin' me at the Ivy Social Club's dance?"

"No," said Nada, still puzzled; "you're mistaken. My name isn't Raynor."

"Not Miss Raynor?" Mr. Mitchell seemed almost incredulous. "But I sure must have met you at the Ivy Social las' Sat'day."

"I'm afraid not," said Nada. "I haven't gone to any dance for a long while."

"I'm sorry. I beg your pardon."

"There's no harm done."

"No, there ain't, is there?" Mr. Mitchell smiled again, but he was standing before her now and she could not conveniently move on. "You see," he explained, "I thought we'd met, an' I was just goin' to ask you to come on down Second Av'nue to a good café with me for supper. I feel like a big, red steak this evening, an' I know the best place for 'one in

A Baltimore Judge's Opinion.

No stronger words in approval of Leslie's crusade against white slavery have been written or spoken than those contained in the letter below expressing the sentiments of the Hon. James T. O'Neill, one of the best known and most highly esteemed police magistrates of Baltimore. Judge O'Neill is a young man, but he has made a remarkably good record on the bench, his conduct having elicited encomiums from Cardinal Gibbons and other prominent residents of the Monumental City. The judge is a man of much the same type as Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver. While he believes in enforcement of law, he employs rare discretion in dealing with offenders, and though disclaiming the title of "reformer," he has by his humanity and tact won many a hard character to a better life. Especially has he been successful in reclaiming so-called incorrigible boys and girls, in which respect he especially resembles the famous Colorado judge.



JAMES T. O'NEILL
One of Baltimore's best magistrates.

JAMES T. O'NEILL
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
608-610 Equitable Building.

Baltimore, July 11, 1911.
The Editors Leslie's Weekly,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Messrs. Editors:—I am the presiding judge in one of the police courts of Baltimore City in the district known as the East Side, containing a population of about 70,000 inhabitants, representing twenty-six different nationalities. I have been reading with much interest the articles of Mr. Kauffman in your paper and comments in connection with the question as to whether or not the publication of such articles should be continued. I believe that in order to bring about the discontinuance of the white slave traffic there are three things necessary: adequate laws, both Federal and State, which we already have, profuse dissemination of the conditions through the newspapers such as the articles your paper is now running, and last, but not least, sincere and energetic prosecution. The district over which I preside seemed to be a promising field for such traffic, but with the co-operation of one of the most honest and efficient police captains it has ever been my pleasure to know, we have succeeded in adding another chapter to the white slave traffic and its devious ways by a relentless hunting down of the man and an energetic prosecution after his arrest, with the result that it is now reduced, in the district of which I speak, to the lowest possible minimum, I having personally presided over cases where the accused was eventually landed in prison.

I hope you will continue to publish the articles in question, as I know by experience, after having had a number of similar and even worse cases than are spoken of in your articles, that too little is known by the public of the conditions that exist. The publication of, and the education of your readers to, the conditions will be your share of the contribution toward a final remedy. In my opinion you should go on with your articles and make the facts plain so that they may not be misunderstood by the people, who will be honestly interested, after knowing them, in ridding this country of such an evil.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES T. O'NEILL.

N' York. But, not knowin' me, you wouldn't want to go, would you?"

Nada's stomach cried within her, but with the cry came a warning. She had heard often enough of men that took girls to supper and then— She couldn't go, of course, and yet she could not be certain that the polite Mitchell really meant any harm, so she did not speak angrily.

"I'm in a hurry," she said. "I'm much obliged to you, but I must get home."

"Oh, that's all right. You live near here?"

"Two doors below."

"Well, I'm sorry. Good-evenin'. Hope I'll have the pleasure of seein' you again."

Mitchell bowed and left her, and Nada, a few steps farther on, turned into her own house.

She climbed the dark stairway, reeking with the smells of cooking from the many apartments, and ascended to the landing just below the roof. Then, without knocking, she opened a door.

Small and close as the room was, it was swathed in shadow. The only light came from a dim lamp, shadeless, set upon a bare center table. The table

was heaped with several piles of small, brightly colored bits of cloth—here a pile of green, there one of white and beyond a pile of purple. Cups of glue and brushes stood between the piles, and, just beside the dim lamp, was a little mound of something that looked like flowers—a strange note in surroundings so sordid.

A frail woman of what might be almost any age over forty sat at the table and worked with the paste and the bits of colored cloth—and coughed. Three children, eleven, nine and six years old, sat about her, also working. They were pasting together imitation violets for hat trimmings. They pasted from five o'clock in the morning until twelve at night. They were Nada's widowed mother and Nada's sisters and brother. They got one cent for every one hundred and forty-four "violets" that they made, and their combined highest daily wage was ninety-six cents.

As the door closed behind Nada, the woman looked up, coughing. She had eyes like her daughter's, but more haggard.

"No luck?" she asked, for she saw Nada's face as the girl drew nearer the table.

The girl shook her head. She had worked in a necktie factory, but the factory had been shut down for a month, and Nada had ever since been tramping the streets in search of a job.

"I think by this time I've been to every place in N' York," she said dully.

She sank into the one remaining chair.

The mother said nothing. They two had long since passed the stage of tears, and there was really nothing to be said. But the youngest of the children set up a thin wail, in which the nine-year-old boy began fretfully to join.

"I don't see why you can't get nothin'," he whimpered. "I'm tired."

Nada achieved a smile.

"Go to bed," she commanded, "you an' Irene. I'll do your work to-night."

"But I want some supper!" protested the smallest child.

The mother got up, coughing, and presently brought a pot of coffee and two bits of bread. Irene and her brother ate and then lay down upon a thin mattress on the floor in a corner. The others ate while they worked, Nada's stiffened fingers resuming the endless task of the sleepers.

"One man," she said, apropos of nothing, "asked me if it was true that people like us kept the coal in the bathtub."

"What did you tell him?" inquired her eleven-year-old sister.

"I told him I didn't know, because we didn't have no bathtub an' we didn't have no coal."

They worked for an hour in silence.

"This is Tuesday, ain't it?" Nada asked at last.

Her mother nodded.

"You seen 'em about the rent?" said Nada.

"Yes."

"What'd they say?"

"They can't wait a day longer'n Sat'day."

There was another long silence, broken only by the mother's coughing.

Nada knew what caused that cough. She bent her head over her violets in order that her face might not be seen and its expression read. Twice it was on her lips to tell about Mr. Mitchell, but each time she forbore to add to her mother's burden of worry.

"Well," she said at last, "I'll try again to-morrow."

She did try on the morrow, but she knew that her quest was hopeless, and hopeless it proved. There was the same long round of interviews, the same long list of refusals, the same long tramp through the windy streets. The factories were full, the shops were full, there were no vacant places in the kitchens of the restaurants, and the domestic-employment agencies, filled with girls looking for general housework, had need only of trained cooks and experienced children's nurses. Nada turned homeward in the chilly darkness and at the corner of her street met Mr. Mitchell.

"Hello!" said Mr. Mitchell.

He smiled and raised his hat. Nada noticed that it was lined with folded white satin; it reminded her of a child's coffin.

"Good-evenin'," said Nada.

She looked at young Mr. Mitchell. He seemed so well fed and warm and prosperous.

"You look tired out," he ventured, in his most tenderly concerned manner.

"Then I don't look a lie," said Nada.

(Continued on page 302.)

How to Obtain Back Numbers

Mr. Kauffman's soul-stirring stories are to be the main feature of LESLIE'S for several months to come. Those wanting back numbers may obtain them as long as the limited supply lasts by forwarding ten cents in coin or stamps for each copy desired. Address—LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The following stories have appeared:

"The Perils of White Slavery."	March 23d
"The Girl That Wanted Ermine."	March 30th
"The Girl That Was Hungry."	April 27th
"The Girl That Wasn't Told."	May 11th
"The Girl That Studied Art."	May 25th
"The Girl That Was Romantic."	June 8th
"The Girl That Was Weak."	June 22d
"The Girl That Went to See."	July 6th
"The Girl That Was Bad."	July 13th
"The Woman That Succeeded."	Aug. 3d
"The Woman That Is Bohemian."	Aug. 17th
"The Women That Served."	Aug. 31st

From Far and Wide in the World of Sport



GIRLS' BASEBALL TEAM AIDS TOWN.

Wamego, Kan., has a girls' baseball team, which has played a series of match games. They cleared over \$150, which was used to buy iron seats for the town park.



CHINESE ATHLETES MAKE TRACK RECORDS.

University of California Chinese recently have gone in strong for track work and have furnished several surprises with their work on the cinder path.



BRITISH GOLF CHAMPION HERE.

Harold H. Hilton, amateur golf champion of Great Britain, who will meet the best American players.



COLLEGE GIRL SWIMS ACROSS THE GOLDEN GATE.

Miss Hazel Laugenaur, a co-ed at Berkeley, recently made a reputation as a mermaid when she swam across the Golden Gate in San Francisco Bay. She is the first woman ever to accomplish this remarkable feat. Her time was one hour and twenty-eight minutes.



"THE PRAIRIE ROSE" IN THE SADDLE.

Miss Rose Henderson made a big hit at the Frontier Days Celebration at Cheyenne, Wyo., riding "Gin Fizz," an outlaw horse.



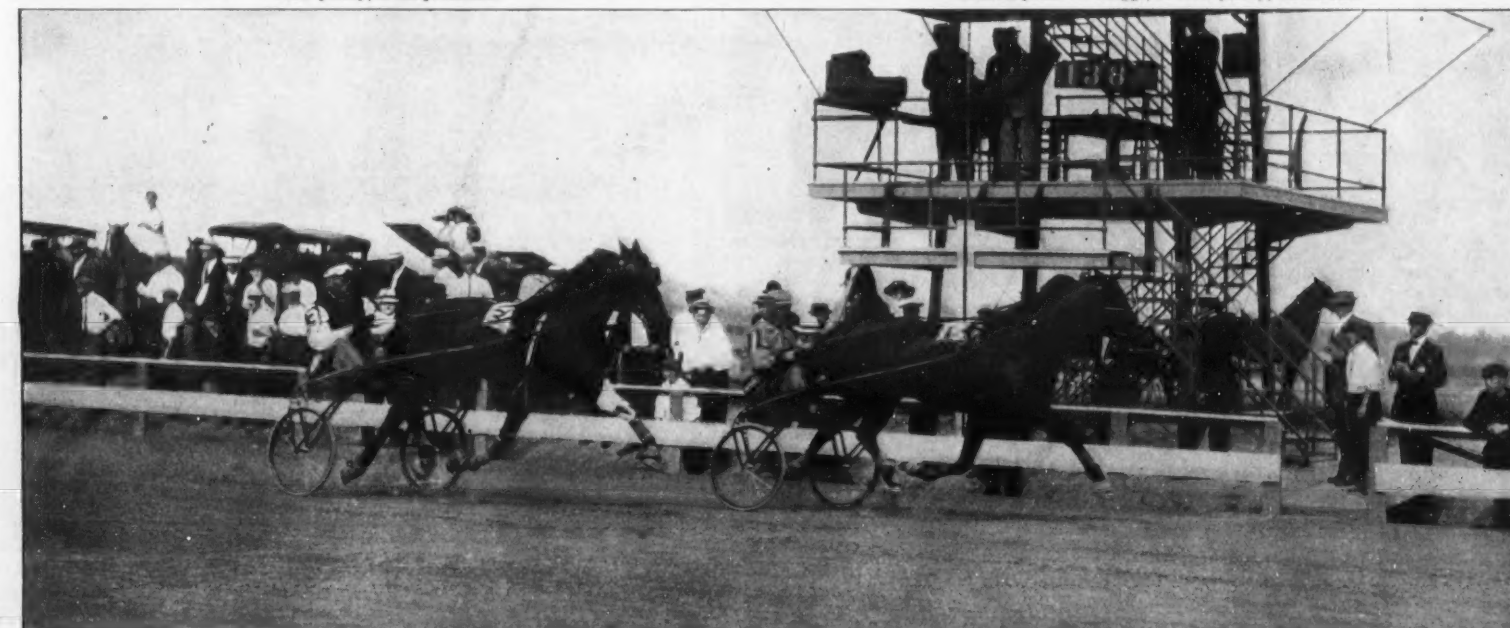
WHERE THEY KILL THE SALMON IN CANADA.

Camp Catherine on the St. John's River, Quebec, near the Bay of Gaspé. This famous preserve belongs to the St. John's Salmon Club, of which Chancellor Stevenson, of New Jersey, is the president.



TERRITORY DEAR TO THE ANGLERS' HEART.

Group of anglers enjoying the hospitality of the St. John's Salmon Club. Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, is in the center; ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, on the left.



EXCITING FINISH IN NOTED CUP RACE ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Frank G. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., winning the Tavern stakes and the White trophy cup with Argot Hal at the Randall track near Cleveland, O. Electric Todd finished second.



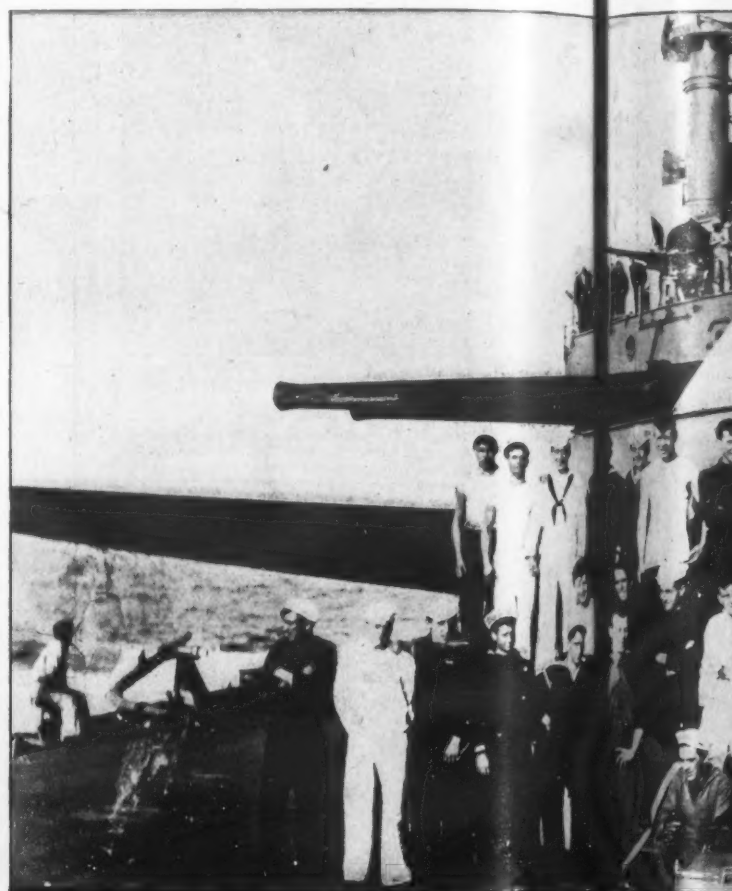
CAMPING AT THE FOOT OF MT. YELLOWSTONE.
Y. M. C. A. party of eight from Hastings, Neb., out in the wilds. On this spot the famous Washburn-Langford party camped in 1870.



"OLD FAITHFUL" GEYSER AT SUNRISE.
The Y. M. C. A. party greatly admired this remarkable curiosity which throws 250,000 gallons of scalding water 150 feet in the air.
What Nebraska Y. M. C. A. Boys Saw in



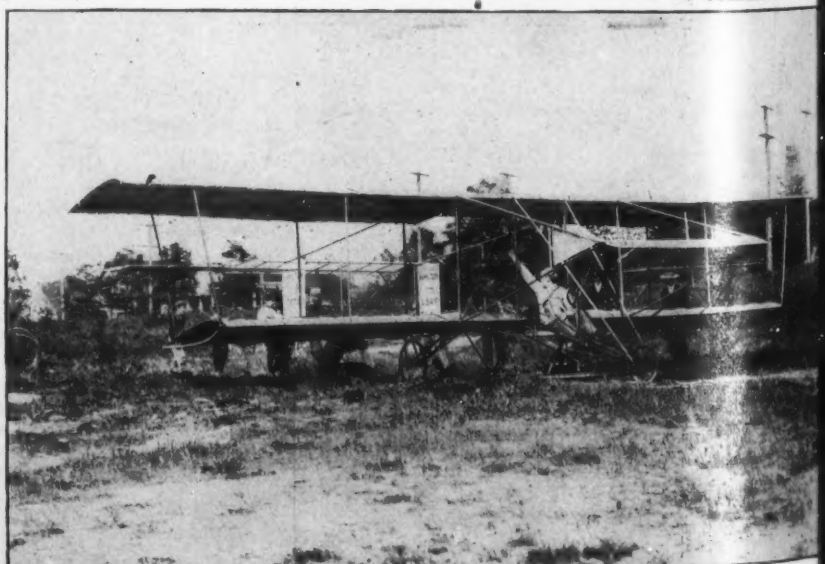
SUPPOSED LARGEST APPLE TREE IN THE WORLD.
This remarkable fruit tree is one of the sights of Wilkes County, N. C. It is 150 years old, twelve feet six inches in circumference near the ground, and until pruned recently its boughs spread sixty-two feet. The tree has produced fifty bushels of apples in a season.



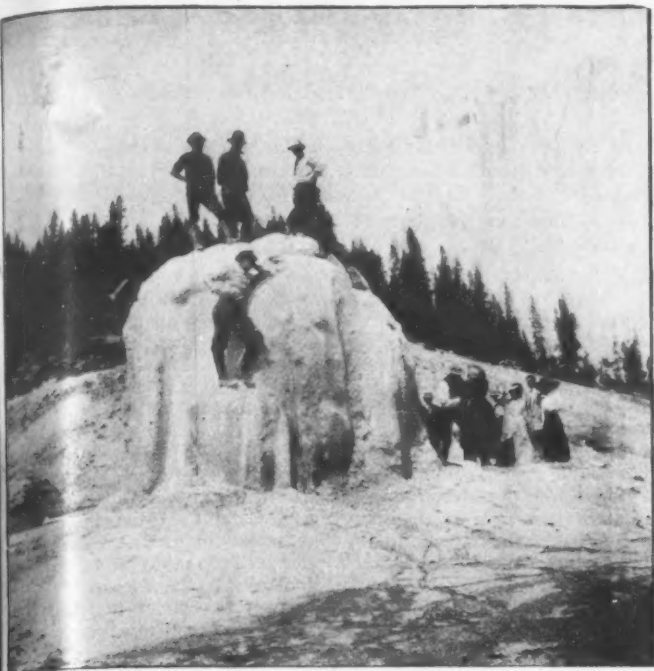
CHAMPION MARKSMEN OF THE
Prize crew of the battleship "Michigan" standing on the deck when winning for the vessel commendation.



A DARING VOYAGER BY AIR AND WATER.
Ted Geary seated in the new hydro-aeroplane, which he has devised and with which he planned to take a long and hazardous trip from Seattle, Wash., to Nome, Alaska. Geary is a marine architect and once built a wonderful racing yacht.



AVIATOR PRACTICING FOR A NOTABLE TRIP.
Ted Geary at Seattle tuning up the new hydro-aeroplane in which he planned to voyage to Nome, Alaska, accompanied by T. J. Hamilton. Secret trials proved the machine a success.



LONE STAR GEYSER CONE.

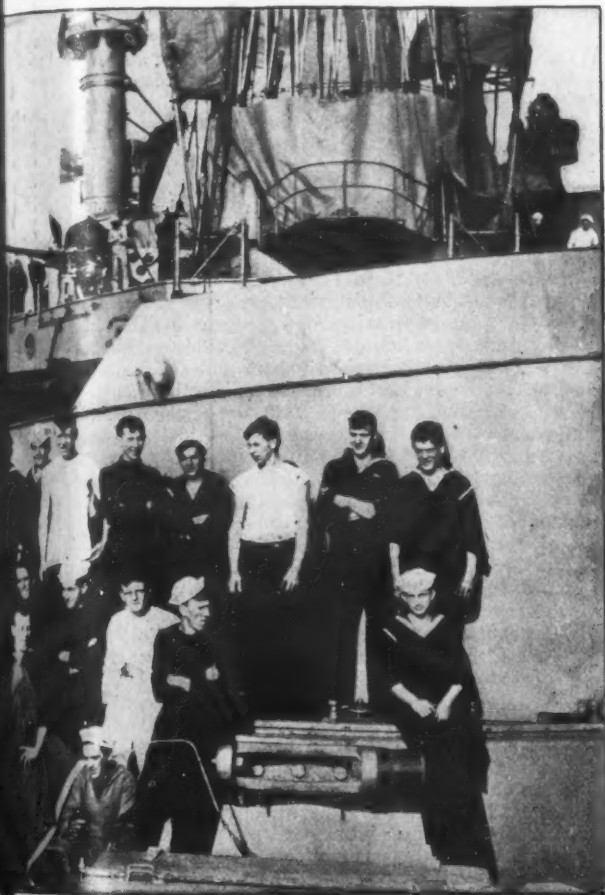
Four of the Y. M. C. A. party posed upon the cone. This geyser plays every three hours.



"LIBERTY CAP" ON EXTINCT HOT SPRING.

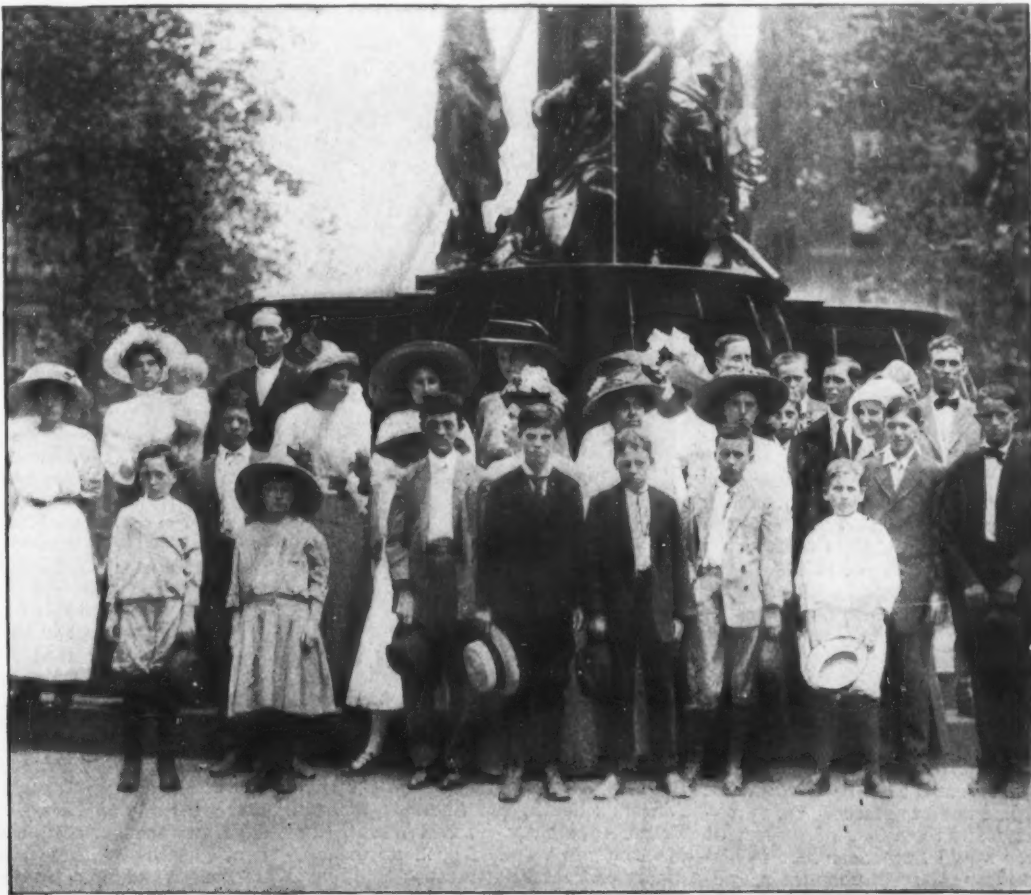
The Y. M. C. A. boys learned that the water of this spring, when it was active, left a stone deposit twenty feet in diameter and fifty-two feet high.

225-Mile Hike Through Yellowstone Park.



CHAMPION MARKSMEN OF THE NAVY.

Michigan" standing at the turret and the big guns which they so skillfully manning for the vessel the "battle efficiency" pennant and the commendation President Taft.



PRIMITIVE PEOPLE HAVE THE TREAT OF THEIR LIVES.

Group of mountaineers from the feud and "Moonshine" district of Kentucky who, as a reward for adopting civilized habits, were taken on a trip to Cincinnati by the W. C. T. U. of Hindman, Ky. They were astounded by the wonders of a modern city.



A PRESTIDIGITATOR IN THE PULPIT.

Rev. F. B. Lane, of Vineland, N. J., addressing, for the Evangelistic Society, an audience of East Side boys in a tent at New York. Mr. Lane is an expert sleight-of-hand performer, as well as a good speaker, and he often illuminates his discourses with magic tricks.



PREACHING THROUGH A MEGAPHONE.

Large audience in Madison Square Park, New York, listening to an evening address by one of the devoted workers for the Evangelistic Society. Many such outdoor meetings are held in the metropolis during the summer months.

Stanton in the Dark Days of Civil War

By DAVID HOMER BATES, Manager and Cipher Operator War Department Telegraph Office 1861-1866

EDITOR'S NOTE:—These interesting recollections of Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Secretary during the conflict between the North and the South, were, in the absence of Mr. Bates, read at the unveiling of Alexander Doyle's bronze statue of Edwin M. Stanton, September 7, at Steubenville, O., Mr. Stanton's birthplace, by John C. Hatter of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was Secretary Stanton's messenger at the close of the war. Mr. Hatter saved the life of Stanton on the night of April 13, 1865, by preventing O'Laughlin, one of the conspirators who killed Lincoln, from entering Stanton's house. General Grant was there also. Mr. Bates has written much and well of the dark days of the civil conflict, his "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office" being especially meritorious and readable.

EDWIN M. STANTON became interested in the Morse telegraph as early as 1847, three years after the opening of the experimental line between Washington and Baltimore. The telegraph had crossed the Alleghenies in 1846, the first message out of Pittsburgh having been sent on December 29th of that year, advising President Polk of the departure of Pennsylvania troops for General Taylor's army in Mexico. To carry the telegraph West, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph Company was formed in September, 1847, and in the list of directors appear the names of two residents of Steubenville, O., Edwin M. Stanton and Joseph Means. Another director was Lewis Hutchison, who, it is presumed, was Stanton's father-in-law.

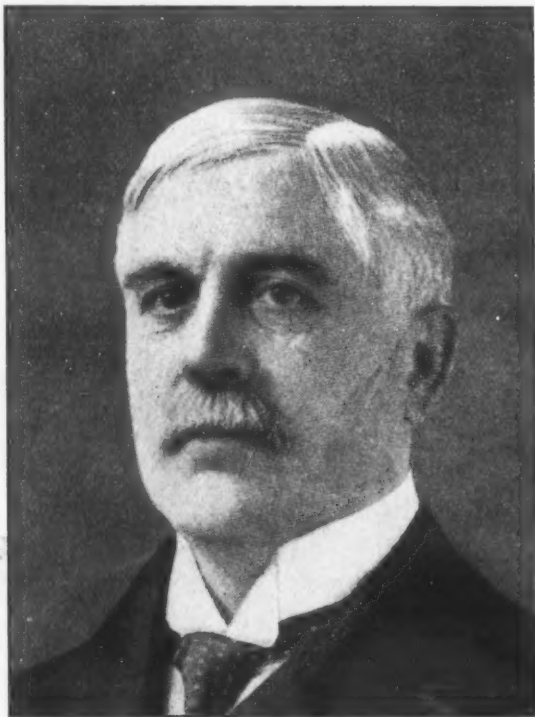
The United States Military Telegraph Corps was a special organization, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War. During the Civil War the executive mansion was not, as now, connected by telegraph, and all the President's telegrams were handled at the War Department. Nicolay and Hay, in their "Abraham Lincoln," say that "Stanton centered the telegraph in the War Department, where the publication of military news, which might prematurely reach the enemy, could be supervised and, if necessary, delayed," and that it was Lincoln's practice to go informally to Stanton's office in times of great suspense, during impending or actual battles, and "spend hour after hour with his War Secretary, where he could read the telegrams as fast as they were received and handed in from the adjoining room."

The history of the Civil War was largely recorded by telegraph, which branch of the service Stanton called his right arm. Within a month after the war closed, Stanton established the Rebel Archive Bureau, with Francis Lieber the historian in charge, for the purpose of collecting and preserving the official records of the Union and Confederate armies. These valuable historical records were finally published in 128 volumes. If Stanton's order of November 13th, 1862, to army commanders, to forward to Washington monthly all original telegrams filed by government officials, had not been issued, it is probable that many thousands of important dispatches would have been lost to history and the number of volumes of official records would have been much less than 128. My father, Francis Bates, a former resident of Steubenville and a member of the same Masonic lodge with Stanton, was given the custody of the baggage and papers of Davis, Beauregard and other Confederate officials until the Archive Bureau was established. He remained in the employ of that bureau for sixteen years, until his death.

The late Major Albert E. H. Johnson, who was Edwin M. Stanton's private secretary for over ten years, once told the writer of this paper that, in dealing with the public, Lincoln's heart was greater than his head, while Stanton's head was greater than his heart. This characterization, though obviously general, contains a great deal of truth; but when we try to illustrate, we find there are manifold exceptions in the case of both these men. There was a marked contrast between Lincoln's manner, which was always pleasant and conciliatory, and that of his great War Secretary. The latter's stern, spectacled visage commanded instant respect, and in many cases inspired fear. He was haughty, severe, domineering and often rude. When I think of him in the daily routine of his public audiences, the characterization of Napoleon by Charles Phillips, the Irish orator, comes to mind: "Grand, gloomy and peculiar."

The almost overwhelming burden of the great struggle for the life of the nation was ever pressing upon Stanton's heart and brain, and he even begrudged

the time which he believed was wasted in ordinary civilities, and was impatient with every one who failed to show like zeal and alertness with himself. He was not blessed with Lincoln's happy faculty of story telling or exchanging badinage, which to the latter was a God-given means of relief from the awful strain to which he was subjected. And yet there were times when even Stanton would soften and when he would disclose a kindly nature, the knowledge of which would come as a sharp surprise



DAVID HOMER BATES.
Manager and Cipher Operator War Department
Telegraph Office 1861-1866.

to any one fortunate enough to be present on such an occasion. One instance, very vivid in my recollection, occurred after what seemed to me an unusual outburst of temper visited upon my innocent head.

On April 21st, 1865, six days after Lincoln's death, the Sherman-Johnston Peace Agreement reached Washington. Its contents were of such an extraordinary character as to cause Stanton to become intensely excited, and calling me in from the telegraph room, his regular clerical staff having left for the night, he dictated his "Nine reasons why the Agreement should be rejected." Although a rapid penman, my task was not an easy one, for the great War Secretary's sentences came tumbling from his lips in an impetuous torrent and it was impossible for me to keep up the pace he set. In fact, even a shorthand writer would probably have stumbled, so that breaks were frequent and equally annoying to both of us.

Stanton, in his eagerness, snatched the manuscript from my hands with some remarks that would not look well in print. Dipping his pen into the inkstand, he proceeded to rewrite a considerable part of the document himself. Having done this, he read it over to me carefully and then had me write a new copy entire, while he paced back and forth across the room, impatient of the fast-speeding minutes, and occasionally looking over my shoulder to see how far I had progressed. When the copy was ready he took it and, placing his hand affectionately on my shoulder, said, "I was too hasty with you, Mr. Bates. The fault was mine in expecting you to keep up with my rapid dictation, but I was so indignant at General Sherman for having presumed to enter into such an arrangement with the enemy that I forgot everything else. I beg your pardon, my son."

On another occasion, when I delivered

a cipher dispatch to him at the Soldiers' Home, where he was temporarily domiciled with his family, I found Stanton reclining on the grass, playing with his son, Lewis. After reading the telegram, we began talking of early times and Steubenville, his native town and mine. He asked me if I could play mumble-the-peg. Of course I said yes, and he proposed that we have a game then and there. Stanton entered into the spirit of the boyish sport with zest, and for the moment all perplexing questions of the terrible war were forgotten.

In the daily routine of the War Department, however, Stanton was intensely earnest and required of every one else a like zeal and devotion and an utter sacrifice of self and of personal comfort whenever the interests of the government were concerned. He hated disloyalty and had no patience with critics of his department or of Lincoln's administration. He was often brusque and rude to newspaper men, members of Congress and other people who applied to him for news or favors which he was not willing to give them.

The late General Thomas T. Eckert, chief of the War Department Telegraph Staff, told me that he heard Lincoln say of Stanton, shortly after he entered the Cabinet, that he first became aware of Stanton's great abilities when they met years before in the McCormick Reaper case, in which Lincoln and Stanton had been retained for the defense, and that after he heard Stanton's masterly presentation of the case he said to one of his associates that he was going home to study law, as he found out after hearing Stanton that he knew very little about it. The relations between Lincoln and Stanton after the latter became Secretary of War, in January, 1862, until the President's death over three years later, were very close and almost without exception harmonious. There never was any real conflict between them. It suited both to treat the public each in his own characteristic way, and when in any case the pinch came each knew how far to yield to the other without sacrifice of prerogative. When Lincoln died, Stanton, who was himself an autocrat, is reported to have said, "There lies the most perfect ruler of men the world has ever seen."

Stanton was a slave to his work. He always came early to the War Department and rarely left before ten o'clock at night. The only vacation he is known to have taken was after the war closed, when he spent August and part of September, 1865, in a trip to New York, Newport and Boston. I accompanied the Secretary as cipher operator. The party was entertained by prominent citizens, and Stanton greatly enjoyed the respite from official cares.

On April 3d, 1865, Lincoln's dispatch from City Point gave us in the War Department the first news of the capture of Richmond and Petersburg. There was great excitement in the telegraph office and a crowd soon gathered on the lawn below. The operator who received the message, William E. Kettles, who now lives in Boston, was a mere boy and quite small in size. Stanton, in his excitement, took Kettles in his arms and held him at the window, while he shouted to the crowd, "Here is the operator who received the news of Richmond's fall!"

The protracted and bitter struggle between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton without doubt shortened the latter's life. Stanton coveted the prize of a seat on the Supreme Bench, and Mr. Justice Grier timed his resignation for February, 1870, to suit the convenience of Stanton, whom President Grant duly appointed. Stanton told Senator Carpenter, who brought him the welcome news, that "this kindness on General Grant's part will do more to cure me than the skill of all the doctors." The Senate confirmed the appointment, December 20th, 1869. Four days later, the day before Christmas, Stanton died, a comparatively poor man.

In my humble opinion it is a nation's shame that, while monuments have been erected to Davis, Lee and Stuart, who strove to destroy the Union, Stanton's extraordinary services in saving his country have not been recognized by a memorial at the nation's capital, and that it has been left to his native town and to his friends and admirers to do him honor, even at this late day, forty-six years after the close of the Civil War.

Fair Play for Fair Men.

D. R. WILEY has had no more ardent supporter during the stormy period of his career than the *New York Times*, but even the *Times* has to object to the charges of extravagance now being urged against the Reference Board. Much ridicule was heaped upon the board for the senseless and extravagant purchase of a "horoscope." Some, perhaps, will never hear that the "horoscope" was really a "horismoscope"—an instrument to determine certain qualities of ingested food. Dr. Wiley, of course, has never forgiven the eminent scientists who compose the Reference Board for disagreeing with him upon the use of benzoate of soda, yet as a chemist Dr. Wiley might sit at the feet and learn of President Remsen, of Johns Hopkins; Professor Chittenden, of Yale, or any of the other members of the board.

By a garbled statement, the Wiley bureau has represented Secretary Wilson as stating to a number of food manufacturers that they need fear nothing from the Remsen Board, as it was created for the specific purpose of conserving their interests. If the fact that this board was created by President Roosevelt be not sufficient to guarantee that the only purpose of the members was to get at the facts and give a fair deal to all parties, then the character of the men composing the board should be sufficient assurance of impartial investigations. It is unthinkable that these men, who occupy the front rank as scientists and educators, should consent to be commercialized in their investigations. Addressing the House Committee which is investigating the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Remsen said, "Gentlemen, we have faced every question put to us in a judicial frame of mind. Connected with large universities before we took up this task, we have never been used to attacks of this character. When the negligence of the board was questioned, we held a meeting and talked of resigning. But there is a little of the bulldog and a determination to stick in every one and we decided to stay if the Secretary of Agriculture desired, and he did."

It is hard for scholarly men, accustomed to the atmosphere of a university, to become the objects of indiscriminate and unjust abuse, which seems to be the lot of every man in public life to-day; but we hope that this board will continue to stick until a genuine reason is presented for its withdrawal. Dr. Remsen told the committee he did not know who was behind the promiscuous attacks upon the board, although there was evidently a motive underlying it all. Suppose, Dr. Remsen, that you ask Dr. Wiley for a little light on this phase of the question.

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Hardships and Unfairness of Hasty Anti-trust Legislation

By GILBERT H. MONTAGUE

CONSIDER the typical anti-trust statute of many of our States. With great particularity, this statute generally prohibits every contract, agreement or combination which has or tends to have the effect of increasing or controlling the price or rental of any article of trade or commerce, or the cost of transportation or other kind of service, or which has or tends to have the effect of restraining trade or restricting competition or of controlling or monopolizing the production, manufacture, transportation, storage, insurance, sale or supply of any article of trade or commerce. With equal particularity, the statute often prohibits the sale within the State of any article of trade or commerce at more or at less than the usual cost of production or the normal cost of production, or the usual price or the normal price or at more or at less than a reasonable price, or at more or at less than the price charged by the seller in another locality under similar circumstances, with the intent to financially injure his competitor. Penalties consisting sometimes of five or ten years' imprisonment, fines running to thousands of dollars, forfeiture of the corporate charter and of the right to do business within the State, and immunity of customers from liability to pay for goods purchased are frequently provided. These penalties often are greater than those provided for the most heinous commercial crimes.

The term of imprisonment often exceeds the punishment prescribed for fraud upon creditors or for forgery or even for arson. The provision that an offender cannot compel payment for goods which he has sold and delivered outlaws every business man who violates the statute. The infraction of such a law by a corporation incurs its capital punishment—the forfeiture of its corporate existence if a domestic corporation, and the forfeiture of its right to do business in the State if a foreign corporation. Any law providing such drastic penalties ought surely to be directed only against definite, recognizable crimes, and ought always to be specific and intelligible in its terms.

The legitimate purpose of anti-trust legislation—to recur again to fundamentals—is simply to preserve the advantages of free competition. "The doctrine generally has been accepted," says Mr. Justice Holmes, "that free competition is worth more to society than it costs." Accordingly each competitor may strive to gain as much trade as he can, and the law does not limit the reward of any one. The justification for this freedom lies in the fact that trade, unlike other prizes sought in competition, is not a stationary, unrenouncing thing, but is always in motion and always new. The defeat of a rival competitor, therefore, by superior efficiency of competition in one time and place and commodity, cannot, except by unremitting effort, be extended to trade in another time and place and commodity. So long as the field is kept open to all comers, so long can this temporary relief from competition be retained only by superior competitive organization. In the natural and well-ordered course of things, therefore, trade competition knows no limit, except that the means and the organization used must not be coercive, fraudulent or otherwise illegal. Within this limit the freest exercise of the business man's competitive powers and organizing abilities can only redound to his legitimate reward and to the advantage of the community.

Excellent authority exists for doubting the wisdom of statutes which forbid the sale of articles of general commerce at more or at less than the usual cost of production, or at more or at less than the normal cost of production or the usual price or the normal price, or at more or at less than the reasonable price, or at more or at less than the price charged by the seller in another locality under similar circumstances, with the intent to financially injure competitors. Even the most courteous competition must be financially detrimental, and underselling in competitive localities is among the most necessary and innocent forms of competition. To for-

bid such underselling would raise artificial barriers against free competition, behind which would lurk innumerable local monopolies, each quite as oppressive within its territory as any country-wide monopoly.

These simple principles have been somewhat obscured by a prevalent impression that the large size of a business somehow transfers it, by a kind of *noblesse oblige*, to a different plane of duty, where it must endure all the competition of its smaller rivals—including underselling—without, however, being allowed to practice the same competitive methods. Because a business becomes large through natural growth or combination—and combination is a form of natural growth—it is hastily assumed that it is a monopoly, and must either be repressed with the same vigor as a monopoly arising from the wrongful suppression of competition or must be regulated in the same manner as those anomalous businesses whose particular nature renders competition impossible and thus makes them legal or natural monopolies.

This notion underlies the prohibition of underselling and the various proposals that have been made for the statutory regulation of industrial prices and for industrial price courts and for the regulation of trusts by governmental commissions. Because such legislation has amply justified itself in controlling public service companies, it is eagerly hailed as the panacea for the ills of the entire industrial world. The reason this kind of regulation has succeeded in the case of public service companies is too often overlooked. Public service companies, such as railroads, street railways, water, gas, electric light and power companies, public warehouses, stock yards and the like, each enjoy exclusive franchises granted by law, or extraordinary powers, like eminent domain, conferred by the State. By the very nature of their business, which substantially permits of no competition, they are a natural as well as legal monopoly. Such businesses are anomalies in the industrial world. Actually they are governmental functions, intrusted to private capitalists to insure the most enterprising development. Consequently the State enforces in such businesses the same principles that govern every governmental function; namely, the duty to serve all, with adequate facilities, without discrimination and upon reasonable terms. Regulation of public service companies by governmental commission presumes that competition—which in ordinary business adjusts the service and the price—is extinct, and, indeed, would be harmful if revived. Regulation of services and prices by governmental commission, therefore, is only necessary when the law or the nature of the business has made competition impossible.

Laws that punish combination, large size, underselling and other essentially useful agencies of competition miss the real evil in the situation. What, they should punish is simply the misuse of these normal means of competition. The statute should define what constitutes the crime, in language so intelligible that the offense may be readily identified, and in terms so precise that no innocent mode of competition may be branded as criminal. In this juncture the language of the courts, in their decisions bearing upon this subject, may perhaps prove suggestive. "Destroying competition," "smothering competition," "shutting out competition," "extinguishing competition," "stifling competition," "eliminating competition," "preventing competition," "annihilating competition" and "suppressing competition" are a few of the phrases which the courts have used to describe this misuse of competitive means. Such a definition, it seems, is more definite than the phrase, "unreasonable restraint of trade."

Without advising any particular form of anti-trust statute, it is suggested that the effectiveness of such statutes would be increased and their danger to legitimate and labor organizations removed if they simply stopped with prohibiting, under appropriate penalties,

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every contract, agreement, combination, arrangement or act, in restraint of trade, which prevents or tends to prevent any person, firm or corporation not a party to such contract, agreement or combination from engaging or competing in any trade, commerce or employment. Such a definition, it is believed, could be applied by courts and juries to complicated facts more easily and more precisely than the definitions contained in most existing anti-trust laws. Such a statute would not forbid a single method or organization evolved out of normal competition, yet it would prohibit, more comprehensively than any enumeration of specific practices could do, every improper interference with free competition in trade and in labor.

Such a statute would forbid interference with the fundamental conditions of healthy business rivalry, by whomsoever such interference were practiced. Unless anti-trust laws prescribe the same standard of trade ethics upon all competitors, large and small, they will never command respect. If anti-trust legislation be pruned of indefinite and impracticable prohibitions—"so incapable of enforcement," to quote President Roosevelt, "as to make decent men violators of the law against their will and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers"—and if anti-trust statutes be compressed into a terse rule of business conduct applicable to everybody, it may safely be predicted that "the business men of this country, who are responsible for its commercial development," for whom President Taft spoke in his annual message, will not fail in "their earnest desire to obey the law and to square every conduct of business with its requirements and limitations."

So Frank.

He (wondering if his rival has been accepted)—"Are both your rings heirlooms?"

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People Talked About

THE OTHER day the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, celebrated the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth, receiving many congratulations on his long and useful career.



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JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture,
and Nestor of the Cabinet,
who lately celebrated his
seventy-sixth birthday.

The Secretary is fortunate in being able to look back on a life signalized by honorable achievement. He has held his portfolio since 1897, having been in office a longer period than any other Cabinet officer in our history. This fact speaks volumes for his capacity and efficiency in that important post. He could not have remained in the Cabinet under three Presidents unless he had exhibited especial aptness in the duties of his department. He is credited with being perhaps the best Secretary of Agriculture this country has ever had. Being a practical and prosperous farmer himself, he thoroughly understands the conditions under which the rural population exists and struggles, and he has proved to be an intelligent and sympathetic friend of the farmers. He has initiated many experiments to determine what plants are most suitable for cultivation and what should be done to increase the productivity of the soil in different parts of the country, and he has done his best to impress on the farmers scientific ideas and modern methods. The Secretary has hosts of admirers and friends throughout the country who hope that he will be spared for many years and under many more administrations to continue the good work he has been doing.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL of Italy has won unusual popularity in the new republic of Portugal by refusing to make a demand for the jewels formerly belonging to the house of Savoy which the Dowager Queen Pia left at the time of her death in exile in Italy. Because of the fact that the Dowager Queen by birth was a princess of Italy and a close relative of the King and most of her jewelry came to her from her Italian relatives, it was expected Victor Emmanuel would set up a claim for them. The King learned, however, that Queen Pia had drawn nearly \$2,000,000 more than she was entitled to from the Portuguese treasury and that the authorities planned to dispose of the jewels and apply the proceeds to reducing this debt. He entered no objection to the plan, saying he would turn them over to Portugal's diplomatic representative, and merely asked that he be given the first right to purchase such of the jewels as are of historical interest and value to the house of Savoy. Among those included in this category is a diamond necklace, said to be worth \$150,000.

EVEN in the conservative South women are breaking away from old traditions and entering the world of action to compete with men. In New Orleans there are even now several women lawyers who are successful and creditable members of their profession.



MRS. J. E. GESSNER.
An able New Orleans woman who has made a fine record as a lawyer.

Conspicuous among these is Mrs. Jessy Benedict Gessner, who, though admitted to the bar as recently as 1907, has made a distinct mark in her chosen calling. Mrs. Gessner is the daughter of a lawyer, so that she inherits legal bent and ability. In less than a year after she began practicing, her father died and she assumed charge of his office and the conduct of the cases which he had left unfinished. She had great good

fortune in bringing all of these to a conclusion. This able practitioner has tried cases before a variety of tribunals, ranging from the city courts up to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, having as her opponents some of the strong men of the bar in her native city. She had, until recently at least, the proud record of never having lost a case and of having only once failed to carry every point she contended for.

AFTER a brief experience with a woman preacher, the members of Compton Heights Christian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., are wondering how they were ever satisfied with a man filling their pulpit. The Rev. Miss Myrtle B. Parke, pastor of the Christian Church at Carlock, Ill., has been filling the pulpit during the summer and has made a big success of her work in the larger city. Miss Parke is but twenty-five years old, pretty, and is said to have a splendid command of language. She speaks without the aid of a manuscript and goes into her subject in interesting fashion, displaying a natural gift of oratory which appeals to her hearers. "I always was religiously inclined," said Miss Parke, discussing her ministry, "and I knew of no better way I could employ whatever oratorical talent I possess." At Miss Parke's church in Carlock she has a membership of two hundred and fifty persons.

WHEN the Federal Constitution fails to protect a lawmaker of the United States, the statesman concerned is apt to fancy that there is something radically wrong with our institutions. The national code forbids the arrest of members of Congress during attendance at sessions of their Houses and in going to and returning from the same, except in cases of treason, felony and breach of the peace. It was, however, but little satisfaction to Congressman D. J. McGillicuddy, of Maine, to be assured that under this clause of the great document he could not be arrested. For, as a matter of fact, he had been arrested and had to give bail like an ordinary citizen in order to proceed



D. J. MCGILICUDDY,
The Maine Congressman
who was arrested in violation of the Constitution.

to Washington to resume his duties. While Mr. McGillicuddy was traveling from Maine to the national capital and the train was near Providence, R. I., he rang for a porter to make up the bed in his stateroom. The conductor came to inspect his ticket, but Mr. McGillicuddy refused to show it until the service he demanded was performed. The conductor considered this disorderly conduct and tried to have the Providence police arrest the congressman. They refused to do so, but at New London Mr. McGillicuddy was placed under arrest, charged with refusing to give his ticket to the conductor. He was taken to the police court and was released on bail so that he could go on to Washington. Afterward he returned to New London for trial and was discharged from custody.

THE HALE and still active old people are again looming up in the news of the day. At Saratoga, N. Y., Mrs. Margaret Van Rensselaer recently celebrated her one hundred and third birthday. She is the oldest resident of northern New York and the oldest member of the Rebekah branch of the Odd Fellows in the United States. Mrs. Van Rensselaer does her own housework. At Ridgebury, N. Y., the Rev. O. P. Crandall, nearly ninety-six years of age, preached a forceful sermon; Philip Reamer, of Mount Bethel, N. J., ninety-six years young, pitched a whole load of hay for exercise; and John Gardiner, of Norwalk, O., is an active bank president in his ninety-sixth year. England claims the oldest head of any college in the world in the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, ninety-two years of age, master of Clare College, Cambridge.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly".

MONKS WIN RIGHT TO CHARTREUSE

United States Supreme Court Favors Carthusian Order in Fight to Protect Secret of Its Liqueur.

By a decision of the United States Supreme Court the Carthusian monks, who make the celebrated liqueur known as Chartreuse, have won their fight against the Cusenier Company, a New York corporation, to prevent the latter from using the trade mark and other indicia of the monks' product in the sale of a similar cordial in this country. The Cusenier Company acts as agent for the French liquidator, Mons. Henri Leconte, appointed by the French court to take possession of the property of the monks in France under the Associations act of 1901.

Following the forcible removal from their monastery, near Voiron, in the Department of Isere, in France, the monks took their liqueur manufacturing secret with them and set up a factory in Tarragona, in Spain, and there have continued to manufacture the cordial, importing from France such herbs as were needed for the purpose.

The French liquidator, it is alleged, undertook to make a cordial identical with or closely resembling the monks' product.

In about all substantial details the claims of the monks have been upheld, except that the defendant company has not been held in contempt. Justice Hughes wrote the decision. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Court was upheld. It was also set forth that the monks' non-use of the trade mark did not constitute abandonment and that the French law affecting it could not have any extra-territorial effect as far as this country was concerned, and that the monks have an exclusive right to the use of the word Chartreuse in the sale of their product in the United States.—New York Herald, June 20, 1911.

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PEERLESS MOTORCYCLE CO.
178 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

People Talked About

ONE OF the lyric writers of the day pressing into public notice is George Graff, Jr., of New York, who by his publication of the new



GEORGE GRAFF, JR.
A young New Yorker who has written a notable "Peace Prayer."

has attracted the attention of the foremost legislators and educators of the country. Dedicated to President Taft by his special permission, the anthem has received the personal indorsement of the various officials of the American Peace Society. It was first sung in public at the Christian Endeavor convention, at Atlantic City, in July. Directly following the President's address on international peace, the hymn was received with applause, in which the President joined. The hymn is so written as to be acceptable to all sects and nationalities. Mr. Graff was born twenty-five years ago, in New York City, and educated in the public schools. For the past seven years he has been writing songs. The versatility of his genius is illustrated by the wide range of songs he has produced, including almost every style, from coon songs and ballads to church music. His first hymn to be widely recognized was "Teach Us To Pray." Mr. Graff is also the author of several articles on song writing from the literary standpoint and has compiled a cycle of lullabies of all nations.

SHOULD the cause of reciprocity with the United States win in the present political campaign in Canada, the chief credit for the victory will be given by all concerned to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier and leader of the Liberal party. Sir Wilfrid has thrown himself heart and soul into the strenuous fight for reciprocity and has been making most effective speeches in behalf of it. He is a seasoned and eloquent campaign orator, and as his continuance in office depends on the result of the coming election, personal interest adds to the force of his statesmanlike conviction.

A JUSTICE of the United States Supreme Court sat on the same bench with Lord Alverstone, the lord chief justice of England, the other day. The American was Justice Horace H. Lurton. He is a member of the commission named by President Taft to revise the rules of procedure in the courts of the United States, and went to London with a view to studying English jurisprudence at close hand. Justice Lurton was the recipient of many attentions from the London bench and bar.

FLAGS have been placed in many of the schools of Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Texas, during the past year, as part of the work of the Department of National Patriotic Instruction, Woman's Relief Corps. The able and eloquent head of this work is Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, of Boston, Mass., who for a quarter of a century has been active in the Woman's Relief Corps, beginning as a member of the Dahlgren Woman's Relief Corps, No. 20, of South Boston, of which she was president for three years and fifteen years patriotic instructor. She was the first patriotic instructor to place flags in the Boston schools. When the first national committee, Woman's Relief Corps, was formed for the introduction of patriotic teaching in the public schools, Mrs. Wadsworth was a mem-

ber. She was appointed national patriotic instructor in 1902 and again in 1910, and she was elected department president of Massachusetts W. R. C. in 1908. A descendant of seven Revolutionary soldiers, Mrs. Wadsworth comes naturally by her patriotic impulse. She is a member of the D. A. R., a charter member of the George Washington Memorial Association, president of the Ladies' Aid Society, Massachusetts Soldiers' Home. As a life patron of the National Council of Women and an active member of the National Education Association, she is useful in these bodies. Incidentally she belongs to the Pythian Sisters and the Odd Ladies.

THE LITTLE Princess Juliana of Holland is fairly idolized by the Dutch nation. Her birth was of the greatest importance to Holland, as Queen Wilhelmina was the last of the chief branch of the noble house of Orange and the next successor to the Dutch throne would have been a German prince. For this reason the Princess Juliana is known as the "Child of Hope." She is in her third year and is one of those dainty, fairy-like children who would attract attention though she were of humble station. Even at this tender age she seems to realize her importance and will wave her tiny hands at the people as she is driven through the street in the royal carriage with her mother. During the Queen's stay in Amsterdam, the little princess is taken for a drive every day at nine o'clock.

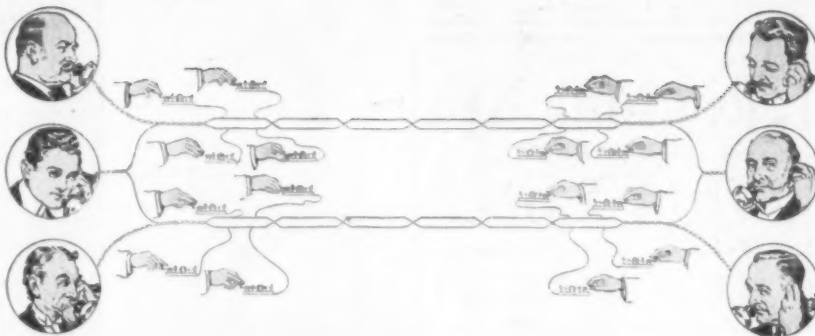


THE IDOL OF HOLLAND.
Three-year-old Princess Juliana held up by her nurse for public view in the royal carriage at Amsterdam. Queen Wilhelmina seated at right.

The loyal Hollanders know the hour and there is always a throng about the palace to welcome her. Frequently when the crowd is great the nurse will stand in the carriage holding the princess up to give the populace a better view. This seems to delight the child. Juliana seems to be stamped on Holland, for one finds Princess Juliana cigars, Princess Juliana lemonade, Princess Juliana caps and coats, and Princess Juliana hotels and boats. Hundreds of children have been named in her honor and even towns bear her name. During the tourist season many Americans join the throng which gathers about the palace and cheer her as heartily as do the Dutch themselves.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S expressed opinion that Americans, on general principles, like to see and hear their Presidents finds remarkable confirmation in his own case. So anxious are the people to have Mr. Taft at close range that he has received more than eight hundred invitations to participate in various functions during his Western trip. Of course Mr. Taft's personal popularity accounts for much of this.

TO THE average man manipulation of drumsticks, though it be light work, would seem to be rather a monotonous business. It is no wonder, then, that Samuel Johnson, first drummer of the United States Marine Band, resigned after thirty-three years of service as beater of a drum. He is certainly entitled to a change.



Double Tracking The Bell Highway

Two of the greatest factors in modern civilization—the telephone and telegraph—now work hand in hand. Heretofore each was a separate and distinct system and transmitted the spoken or written messages of the nation with no little degree of efficiency. Co-operation has greatly increased this efficiency.

The simple diagram above strikingly illustrates one of the mechanical advantages of co-operation. It shows that six persons can now talk over two pairs of wires at the same time that eight telegraph operators send eight telegrams over the same wires. With such joint use of equipment there is economy; without it, waste.

While there is this joint use of trunk line plant by both companies, the telephone and telegraph services are distinct and different. The

telephone system furnishes a circuit and lets you do your own talking. It furnishes a highway of communication. The telegraph company, on the other hand, receives your message and then transmits and delivers it without your further attention.

The telegraph excels in carrying the big load of correspondence between distant centers of population; the telephone connects individuals, so that men, women and children can carry on direct conversations.

Already the co-operation of the Western Union and the Bell Systems has resulted in better and more economical public service. Further improvements and economies are expected, until time and distance are annihilated by the universal use of electrical transmission for written or personal communication.

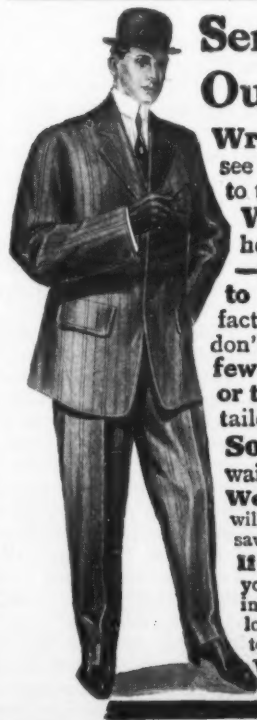


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HAROLD F. McCORMICK.
Vice-president and treasurer of the International Harvester Co., and son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, who was one of the chief promoters of the recent Chicago aviation meet.



ROBERT S. LOVETT.
Head of the Harriman railroads, who lately hotly referred to "the lie factory of Wall Street."



CHARLES M. SCHWAB.
President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who recently returned to the United States from the international conference of steel men at Brussels.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ANY ONE of my readers can tell what's the matter with business. He need not be a banker, a business man, a college graduate, a doctor, lawyer, or member of any other learned profession. He need not own a house or have anything more than the limited possessions of the man who works on the farm or in the factory. If he has brains and if he can read, he can tell where the trouble lies—provided, of course, that he can and does read something else than the muck-raking magazines and yellow sheets. I picked up a financial paper a moment ago and these are a few of the headlines: "Politics Disturbs Business," "Tariff Bills a Hoodoo," "New Haven Railroad Plans Retrenchment All along the Line," "Taxes of Sixteen Railroads Increased," "Investigation of the Steel Corporation and the Sugar Industry To Be Resumed in October," "Railroads Lay Off Eighty Thousand Men, with a Reduction in the Annual Pay-roll of \$95,000,000." Still another, and the last I shall quote, reads: "Extensive Shut Down of New England Cotton Mills." Does it take any special acumen to understand why business halts under such conditions? No; I dare not put such a stigma on any of the readers of LESLIE'S.

Those who have followed this department during the current year will have no difficulty in recalling my prediction, immediately after the decision in the trust cases (ordering the dissolution of two of the greatest established industries in the country), that no good could come from any law that undermined industrial activity. I repeated this when the Interstate Railway Commission, in spite of the fact that the railroads had been increasing wages, declined to permit a slight increase in freight charges.

We are reaping what we have sown. For years sensational writers have been filling the columns of the cheap newspapers and the dear magazines with the bitterest and, in most instances, unjustifiable attacks on men of wealth and on the corporations which their skill, aggressiveness and capital have created. Demagogues have gone up and down the land, preaching the gospel of discontent, making happy people unhappy and satisfied workmen discontented, and thus undermining the very foundations of our national success.

Some reader may say that the people would not have believed the sensational writers unless they told the truth. Is this so? Are the people always thoughtful, considerate and temperate? A scared boy at a picture show in Canonsburg, Pa., shouted, "Fire!" the other day, and twenty-six persons were killed

in the mad rush to escape. Half of the dead were little children. Twenty-five others were seriously injured, most of them children, with broken arms and legs. They had been trampled upon by the crazy crowd, yet there was no fire nor the least danger of fire. It was a false alarm. That happened in one of the great States of the Union.

Now see what happened abroad. A cable dispatch from Naples, Italy, speaks of a wild uprising of the people at the little place called Cosenza, the capital of Calabria. The mob took possession of the town, killed the mayor and all the members of his household, burned the city hall, the mayor's house and other buildings. And why this madness? It was due to ignorance. The people became possessed with the idea that the sanitary measures that physicians and Red Cross nurses were taking to prevent the spread of cholera were intended to increase the infection. So the mob proceeded to kill the public officials and others, including two members of the Red Cross Society! So much for a mob.

If men and women will lose their senses on such slight provocation and become little more than demons of destruction, am I going too far in denouncing as wicked, malicious and destructive the inflammatory attacks made upon the industries and the railways of the country by demagogues and muck-rakers? A crowd likes the taste of blood and the smell of smoke and fire. We live in an age of such startling achievements that we are like children, always clamoring for something new and showing our impatience if we do not get it. All of us used to delight in building up. Now the crowd finds its recreation in tearing down. Who gets anything out of it? We were contented and satisfied in the peaceful days before the trust-buster, the railway-smasher, the tariff-tinkerer appeared. Refresh your memories; go back a few years to the days of the peaceful and constructive McKinley and get the answer.

The decline in the prices of stocks in the past five or six weeks, as recorded on Wall Street, shows a shrinkage of over \$300,000,000 in seven leading railroad and one industrial stock. Accompanying this decline are rumors of dividends to be decreased. Who suffers from this shrinkage? Do the rich, with stores laid by for a rainy day, or do those of moderate means, the makers of small investments, who have placed their carefully acquired savings in Wall Street securities? Some of my readers can answer this question also.

Unless the temper of the American people changes, unless we recover from the hysterical condition into which we have been thrown by misleading demagogues, we cannot expect an early return of prosperity. No one can blame men of wealth for calling a halt in their operations. They are menaced by laws that, no matter how well intended, have done more harm than good. The Sherman anti-trust law was passed when business conditions were entirely different from those that now prevail. The whole trend of the times is toward organization. Labor is finding it so and the investment of capital has had its

(Continued on page 301.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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BANKS** have purchased 53% of an issue of First Mortgage Bonds which we are selling at a price to yield 6%.

Issued at less than one-third the market value of the mortgaged property. Earnings seven times interest charges.

An unusual opportunity for institutions, trustees and individuals to make a conservative and profitable investment.

Send for circular 817.

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We offer the careful investor the securities of old
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that are safe as to principle, and make a desirable return on the investment.
Our monthly circular, describing in detail, sent on request.
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are the only class we offer. Instead of the 2% the Postal Banks pay these Bonds will yield from **4 1/2% to 4 3/4%**
Write for FREE Circular.
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If You Want

To reach a new distribution for your investment offerings use the Financial Department of

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

and accumulate a list of names of investors whom you cannot reach in any other way.

One of the largest Investment Houses in New York has accumulated over 8,000 names of investors in five years from their advertisements in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and of that list over 400 have become profitable customers.

**LESLIE'S CIRCULATION IS
OVER 330,000 WEEKLY**

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers turns thousands of dollars into the investment world. The Financial Department of LESLIE'S carries from 40,000 to 50,000 lines of financial advertising every year and most of the financial houses remain as permanent advertisers after a try-out of the ability of LESLIE'S to bring returns.

The financial advertising pages of LESLIE'S WEEKLY close every Wednesday. Send in your copy now for the first issue in September.

Our financial advertising man will be glad to confer with any one desiring to advertise.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly
225 Fifth Avenue :: New York

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RAISING is the surest way to make big money on little capital. One acre produces 5,000 lbs. Sells at \$6 lb. Requires your spare time only. I will buy all you raise. If you are not satisfied with your present income write me today.

T. H. SUTTON, 830 Sherwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.
GET A FARM HOME NOW
We have farms for all, both great and small. In 21 states: from New York to North Dakota: from Michigan to Missouri. For free list of fine farms ask B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For full and taken full
\$100.00 to \$500.00 a month
One man with



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Corner the Fun Market!

But Ball has taken fun lovers by storm—is clearing up from \$100.00 to \$500.00 a month clear profit for Managers everywhere. One man with four alleys made clear.



\$680.00 in 30 Days
Be a Manager. All you need is energy, and on a small investment you can make the same profits, if not greater ones, right in your own locality. But Ball is a clean, moral game—an exercise that fascinates the best class of men and women everywhere. New improved alley—noiseless, fast, irresistible. Big, regular-shaped ten-pins set automatically by the player—you just take in the cash. No help needed to operate—no expenses of any kind except rent.
Our Guarantee. You can set yourself up in a permanent, big-paying business on an investment as low as \$120 to \$200. If you are not satisfied after 30 days we take back the alley and refund what you paid us minus what you took in. Write for our proposition at once.

AMERICAN BOX BALL CO., Box 380, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 300.)

greatest development under similar conditions.

In other countries effective combinations of capital for the upbuilding of commercial interests are strongly encouraged. This has become necessary because all the great nations are now competing with each other for the trade of the world. Every other first-class government is extending a helping hand to its captains of industry. Here we are not only withdrawing the help given in other days, but are punishing corporations for doing the very things that other nations encourage.

I believe the people are learning the lesson which comes by bitter experience and that it will not be long before they will make their voice decisive against the underminers of prosperity and in favor of those who have upbuilt our industries and our railways, but whose hands have now been stayed. As soon as that time comes, Prosperity will cross the threshold and bring with it a full measure of happiness for the American people.

A. Topeka, Kans.: I do not advise the purchase of Inspiration Copper.

S. St. Louis: In view of the unsettled condition of Cuba, the bonds of the Republic can hardly be recommended as in the investment class.

W. Branford, Conn.: I do not advise the purchase of Anaconda unless you are able to follow the market on any further reaction until it touches bottom.

W. Osawatimie, Kans.: 1. Don't ever buy stocks offered on condition that you will buy quickly. 2. I do not advise the purchase of Mother Lode Copper.

W. Montour Falls: I do not class either the C. & O. 4 1/2 notes or the M. K. & T. fives or the M. O. P. fives as in the investment class, but they are speculatively attractive.

R. D. Manitowish, Wis.: The Financial Chronicle, published weekly, in New York, and the Wall Street Journal are both excellent financial publications of high standing.

C. Y. Chicago: Pittsburgh Coal pref. as things now stand offers a better business man's speculation than Va. Car. Chemical, but I would not be in a hurry to get into the market.

M. Minneapolis, Minn.: I do not advise the purchase of the Anaconda Gold Mining Company stock. The prospectus you send is chiefly notable for what it says about other mines.

H. Cincinnati, O.: I would not advise you to have anything to do with a mining stock selling on the curb at a nominal figure. You may be inviting the payment of an assessment by so doing.

F. Jersey City: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the American Telegraph Typewriter Co. as an investment. As a speculation I prefer a stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

A Lady Lecturer

FEEDS NERVES AND BRAINS SCIENTIFICALLY.

A lady lecturer writes from Philadelphia concerning the use of right food and how she is enabled to withstand the strain and wear and tear of her arduous occupation. She says:

"Through improper food, imperfectly digested, my health was completely wrecked, and I attribute my recovery entirely to the regular use of Grape-Nuts food. It has, I assure you, proved an inestimable boon to me.

"Almost immediately after beginning the use of Grape-Nuts I found a gratifying change in my condition. The terrible weakness that formerly prostrated me after a few hours of work was perceptibly lessened and is now only a memory—it never returns.

"Ten days after beginning on Grape-Nuts I experienced a wonderful increase in mental vigor and physical energy, and continued use has entirely freed me from the miserable insomnia and nervousness from which I used to suffer so much.

"I find Grape-Nuts very palatable and would not be without the crisp, delicious food for even a day on any consideration. Indeed, I always carry it with me on my lecture tours."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

P. S. L. Flushing, N. Y.: The North American Co. derives its earnings from a number of public utility corporations. If the 5% dividend were sure it would sell higher. Other stocks look more attractive.

K. Erie, Pa.: U. S. Steel Com. pays 5 per cent. Unless the iron trade improves I do not see how the stock can continue to pay the present rate of dividend. If the market has a decided slump, Steel common can be bought for a profitable turn.

P. Minneapolis, Minn.: It is simply absurd to have any company selling its stock pretend that it will not sell more than a limited number of shares to any one person. Better buy something listed on the stock exchange for which there is always a ready market.

Flyer, New Orleans: Securities can be bought on a partial payment plan, that is making payments gradually. Some dealers make a specialty of this plan. Write to Carlisle & Co., bankers and brokers, 74 Broadway, New York, for their circular "P. P. No. 72" describing the plan.

New York Real Estate, New Haven, Conn.: The 6 per cent. bonds of New York Realty Owners pay interest semi-annually. The facts you ask for will be found in "Free Booklet 18," a copy of which will be sent you if you will address New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York.

S. Hagerstown, Md.: American Woolen Pfd. is a fairly safe investment. If tariff tinkers would moderate their impetuosity, the stock would stand a great deal better. The company is in excellent hands and with a revival of prosperity will continue to make a good showing.

Increased Income, Rochester, N. Y.: 1. There is no reason why you should not feel quite safe with a well selected preferred stock or a guaranteed first mortgage bond of a well established industrial corporation. These can be had to pay from 5 to 6 1/2 per cent. with every reasonable feeling of safety. 2. Write to George H. Burr & Co., Bankers, 41 Wall St., New York for their list of conservative investments. You mention Jasper.

F. Worcester, Mass. and B. Pasadena, Cal.: Much uncertainty exists as to the future of the Standard Oil stock in view of the dissolution. The fact that very little has been sold, would indicate that large holders are buying rather than selling. If dividends can properly be paid on fractional shares, the company will undoubtedly pay them, for it has always dealt with the utmost fairness with its stockholders, large or small.

S. Kansas City, Mo.: A few years ago, when muck-rakers were telling of the enormous profits of the Standard Oil Co., a lot of oil refining companies were gotten up by promoters and shares were sold at a good profit. Most of these went into bankruptcy. Your experience is that of many others. I would hardly advise you to throw good money after bad, but before reaching a conclusion you might get a mercantile agency and see what rating the concern has.

Quick, Toledo, O.: U. S. L. & H. Common selling from between \$1.50 and \$2.00 a share represents the common stock of a well-established company engaged in the lighting and heating of railroad trains by electricity. It is lighting trains on some of the leading railroads in the United States and its business is growing. The Pref. paying 7 per cent. sells around 8 1/2. Slattery & Co., dealers in stocks and bonds, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y., make a specialty of U. S. Light & Heat, and will be glad to inform you accordingly.

D. Washington, D. C.: 1. U. S. L. & H. is just establishing its business on a firm foundation. It supplies electric light to railway cars by the power of their moving axles. Prominent railway men are directors of the company and its dividends are more than earned. I do not, however, class any of the industrial Pfd. stocks, strictly speaking, as in "the safe investment" list. 2. An excellent statement is made by Straus & Co., of Chicago. They give a very full description of the properties on which the bonds are issued. I have never had a complaint.

Careful, Providence, R. I.: It will be difficult for you to realize as large a rate of interest as you say you require to meet your expenses. You can, however, get a much better rate than you are now receiving if you will put your money in well-chosen first-class public utility bonds. A number of these are offered on a very satisfactory basis. Write to P. W. Brooks & Co., Investment Bankers, 115 Broadway, N. Y., for their Circular No. 1, 2, 3, 4. Those of my readers who are seeking to increase their income by exchanging their investments should send for this circular.

D. Washington, D. C.: 1. No industrial proposition just developing its business, can be recommended as "a safe investment." It must be looked upon as a business man's speculation. 2. A cumulative dividend is one that accumulates until paid. That is, if the stock is entitled to 7% dividends, and these are not earned and are, therefore, not paid, they must be paid later if subsequent earnings justify payment. 3. U. S. L. & H. Pfd. was originally offered with a bonus of common stock at a price not far from the present market price. That is why it was more attractive than now.

Postal Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.: I certainly do not advise you to deposit your money in a postal savings bank. The two per cent. you receive can easily be more than doubled, for you can invest in the same kind of bonds as the government accepts as security for its deposits. These will pay you from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4%. These are good investment bonds of the highest class. Readers who regard safety as the first consideration, should put their money only in securities of this kind. A circular describing bonds of this character will be sent to any of my readers who will write for it, addressing the New First National Bank, Department L. 1, Columbus, Ohio.

Beginner, Denver, Colo.: 1. One is more likely to win out in Wall St. if he buys on a declining market, when every one else wants to sell, than if he buys when stocks are up. 2. A small operator, who has nerve and patience, can well begin by buying 5, 10, 15 or a greater number of shares of a stock having merit, and then continuing to buy a similar number of shares on further declines, until he has bought at bottom prices. When the reaction comes and the market rises, he will usually have a profit. By trading in this way he will get experience without too much risk. 3. Some brokers make a specialty of odd lots. 4. Write to John Muir & Co., Specialists in Odd Lots, 71 Broadway, New York, for their circular B on "Odd Lots." Also write to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, for the free booklet on "The advantages of fractional lot trading."

NEW YORK, September 7, 1911 JASPER

No Pure White Race Exists.

IN A RECENT issue of the *English Contemporary Review*, Sir Harry Johnston discusses racial problems in a thoughtful article, expressing some curious views. Sir Harry does not look upon the intermarriage of races with disapproval, but apparently favors it, pointing to the fact that there is no such thing as a pure white race. He suggests that perhaps a white race which receives no rill of blood from the other human types from time to time may die of physical degeneration. He anticipates great racial developments in Asia by mixture of blood. He, however, regards the Caucasian race as the

redeemer of the world, and admits that it may be advantageous to the world at large that there be a stock of white people to represent the highest development yet known.

New York the World's Largest City.

RECENT census returns have been so construed by a statistician in London as to prove that New York is now the leading city of the world in the matter of population, while London has taken second place. This authority states that the inhabitants of the administrative county and city of London number only 4,522,628, while the population of the administrative boroughs of New York totals 4,983,385. This, of course, does not include the great mass of suburban population of which each city is the center. At its present rate of increase, New York City will before many years probably have so many inhabitants that it will have to be put in a class by itself among the world's cities.

Skin Grafting Out of Date.

FOR MANY years there has been a considerable demand for human skin from live persons to be grafted on the bodies of injured people. There has been, in fact, quite a market for this peculiar product, the price varying from twenty-five dollars a square inch up. Even recently there have been instances of skin grafting in hospitals, but this sort of surgical remedy is no longer necessary, for a little red powder has been found to answer as a substitute for scraps of human skin. In other words, if applied to the edges of a wound the powder causes the skin to grow with astonishing rapidity and to quickly overspread the skinless surface and to heal the wound. This powder is scarlet red, an aniline dye, and it is said that a dollar's worth will keep a surgery in stock for months. In use, it is mixed with vaseline or some other substance as a salve. It has been tried with success in the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and in the Post-Graduate and German hospitals in New York. It is now commonly used in cases where burns, wounds or ulcers have removed the skin from any part of the human body. When the scarlet red grows new skin on a negro, the new skin is a pinkish white, but eventually it turns black. The medical profession cannot explain why scarlet red has the property of causing the skin to grow.

Greatest Cat Hunt on Record.

SINCE the first of January last, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been carrying on a great crusade for ridding the streets of New York of stray cats and dogs. During that period of a little over eight months, about 230,000 cats and over 40,000 dogs have been captured and put to death in the humanest manner possible. More than 100,000 of the cats were caught and killed during the three months of June, July and August. In addition to its ordinary means for gathering up ownerless animals, the society latterly instituted a night service of three automobiles, which scoured the streets of the city between the hours of ten p. m. and daylight, picking up all the wild, homeless, diseased and vicious cats that could be found in cellars, areas, stairways and other places of refuge.

This extensive war against cats is a sanitary as well as a merciful one. Cats are now regarded as carriers of disease, being even more dangerous in this respect than dogs. They are apt to spread disease among other animals and they often affect children with diphtheria and scarlet fever. The society does not disturb pet cats that are well kept nor stray cats that are healthy, but only the miserable creatures that are so nearly starved that they can barely creep around or that have been injured by boys are secured wherever they may be found. Until the society began this night work, no one ever realized that there were so many stray cats in existence. Besides being a mercy to the cats themselves and a preventive of disease among human beings, the destruction of so many members of the nocturnal feline orchestras has been a boon to thousands of people whose slumbers have so often been interrupted by these noisy animals.

It is now customary at afternoon teas and luncheons to serve

NABISCO
Sugar Wafers

as the crowning touch—with tea or chocolate.

In ten cent tins
Also in twenty-five cent tins

CHOCOLATE TOKENS—
dainty strips of crisp goodness covered with rich chocolate.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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the surest way to money on Little me acre products sells at \$6 lb. Be sure time only raise. If you are write me today.

ME NOW and small. In 21 h Dakota: from t of fine farms acle Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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At Factory
50 in. long, 33
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drawer, private compartment with door and lock, wood pigeon
hole boxes, extension slide, brass sockets, etc.
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Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, Blankets

Manufacturers' prices save you
dealers' profits. We give guarantees
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Rug, 6x9 ft., reversible, all-wool fin-
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greatest value known, \$1.85. Splendid grade Brus-
sels Rug, 9x12 ft., \$11.
Famous Invaluable Val-
vets, 9x12 ft., \$16. Stan-
dard Axminster, 9x12
ft., \$23.50. Fine quality
Lace Curtains, 45c per
pair and up. Tapestry
Curtains, Wilton Rugs,
Kilims, at mill prices.
Write today for our NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOG,
No. 14. Sent free. Shows lat-
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perfect edge on any razor. Old style or
safety. Big seller. Every man wants one.
Write quick for terms, prices and territory.
E. Brandt Cutlery Co., 84 W. Broadway, N.Y.

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Make \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day
easy, selling our popular
Photo Pocket Knives.
100% profit. Over 1000 designs.
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New process Vanadium steel blades.
Write today for money making plan.
Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. 624 Canton, O.

CAPITAL AND RESOURCES—\$1,750,000.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH THE ARTISTIC

REED & SONS PIANO



Save \$128 to \$222 on Your Piano

You want the best piano in your home—and you
want to pay only the manufacturer's price for it.
The Reed & Sons Piano has a world-wide name.
It is the sweetest-toned piano, handsomely designed,
and is constructed to uphold a hard-earned reputa-
tion, gained during sixty-nine years. Thousands
of owners praise it. At the World's Columbian
Exposition it won the highest award medal.

Send No Money

This piano was formerly sold through dealers,
agents and jobbers. Their profits have been wiped
out. It is now sold direct to the buyer and the
customer receives the savings that would otherwise
go to the middleman. You save from \$128 to \$222,
by buying a Reed & Sons Piano. Better still, a
purchase plan has been arranged that makes it easy
for you to pay. No money down.

30 Days Free Trial in Your Home

and we will pay the freight on any piano you may select.
This remarkable offer will allow your family and
friends to enjoy the exquisite tonal qualities and
to note the attractiveness of the design and finish—
and inspect the easy action. When you are abso-
lutely satisfied, you can pay by the month, three
months, or twice a year. We want you to have the
great enjoyment of owning so splendid an instrument.
If we cannot satisfy you with the piano we will pay
the freight for its return. This is the fairest offer
ever made. It means 30 days' approval test, besides
30 days' Free Trial and three years' time to pay if
satisfied. We give a 25 year guarantee bond with
every piano.

No Collectors—No Interest to Pay

Our direct to the home manufacturer's whole-
sale prices are so low—that you can have a cele-
brated Reed & Sons Piano for life-long use,
at a price no higher than that of an inferior, cheap
piano, sold by some dealers and agents, and still
obtain the highest artistic quality. The Reed & Sons
Piano will be a source of pride to you all your life.
Just compare the piano, illustrated above, with
the piano your dealer or agent would charge you
from \$450 to \$500 for, and we know that you will
readily decide in favor of the artistic Reed & Sons
Piano.

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you a better proposition than any other piano con-
cern in the world. A two-cent stamp will save for
you the dealer's profit. Fill out the coupon, now!

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Send me your big illustrated book free.

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Largest Factory to Home Mfrs. in the World.

The Girl That Was Poor

(Continued from page 292.)

"You must have a hard job."
"I've got the hardest there is."
"What's that?"
The answer escaped Nada before she
could check it.
"Lookin' for one," she said bitterly.
Mr. Mitchell was plainly pained.
"You don't mean you're out o' work?"
he gasped.

"You know I am," said Nada.
She looked him steadily in his blood-
shot eyes, and his eyes fell.
"Of course I didn't," he lied.
Nada shrugged her thin shoulders.
An uncontrollable desire came over her
to put her case before this stranger.
"My father's been dead two years,"
she said; "I've been out of a job goin'
on to five weeks; my mother an' the
three children paste hat flowers at a
cent the twelve dozen; they're finishin'
the last order; everything's hocked that
can be hocked; we'll be turned out if
the rent ain't paid Sat'day, an' my
mother's got consumption."

Mr. Mitchell gasped again.
"What was your job?" he asked.
"Neckties."
"Fired?"
"No. The shop shut down."
"Won't it start up again soon?"
"It won't never start up. The firm's
busted."

"An' you—" He glanced at her nar-
rowly, and then glanced swiftly away.
"You need some money?"
"I ain't livin' on my interest."
"A girl as good lookin' as you," said
Mr. Mitchell slowly, "oughtn't to have
much trouble in a town like N' York."
She had expected this, but, now that
it had come, she had learned all that she
thought she wanted to learn. She was
certain now what he was, and he filled
her with disgust and loathing.

"Well, I do have trouble," she said,
pretending to misunderstand. "But,"
she added, "I'd better be running along
now."
"Hold up a minute," said Mitchell.
"Don't you want to get that supper
with me?"
"Thanks; but I've got to run along."
"But maybe I can find you somethin'
to do."

"If you can"—again speech leaped
from her without will of her own—"you
let me know. I'm by here every night
at this time—an' you know it."
She turned away and again went home.
And at home everything was just as it
had been the night before—every one of
so many nights before. The mother and
the children were working in the garret
room, the children were hungry and the
mother coughed.

That was Wednesday night.
On Thursday the same thing hap-
pened. There was the same series of
heart-breaking refusals, the same series
of closed doors, the same long trudging
through the cold streets—and at the
home corner the same warm, comfort-
able, well-fed, ready-to-help Mitchell
again.

"Hey, there! Wait a minute!" he
commanded.
"I've got to hurry," Nada answered,
and she shivered, but not from cold.
"But I want to tell you somethin'."
"To-morrow evening," she said—for
she would give convention one more
chance.

When she entered the room, she found
the two younger children already abed.
"What's the trouble?" she inquired,
with a tired glance at their huddled
forms.

The mother coughed.
"They're sick," she answered.
"Irene's got a fever an' pains in her
stomach. So's he."
"They're hungry," said Nada.
"Yes," said her mother; "they're
hungry."

Nada began to work. Presently she
said,
"Mother—" And then she stopped.
"What is it?" asked her mother.
"I heard of a sort of a chance this
evenin'," said Nada.

The mother's hand shook so that some
of the glue from the brush she was hold-
ing dropped upon the table.

"No? Is it—is it true?"
"It's only a chance. I'm—I'm not
sure."
"What is it?"
Nada lied.
"It's night work," she said. "It's
in an all-night restaurant on the Bowery.
Washin' dishes."

"Thank God!" said her mother.
"But it ain't sure. Of course it's
hard—"
"I know you'd do it for us, though,
Nada. You've always been a good
girl."
"An'," continued Nada, looking hard
at the white violet she was making, "I'd
have to begin about eight o'clock an'
work on till the middle of the mornin'.
I was so glad to hear of it, I forgot to
ask the wages. It ain't sure, neither,"
she repeated; "but the boss says he's
thinkin' o' firin' one of the girls, an', if
he does, I'll get her place. It'll help a
lot."

"Thank God!" said the mother again;
and then suddenly she drooped over the
table and began to cough and sob.

So, having prepared an explanation to
cloak the worst, if the worst should hap-
pen, Nada went out upon her quest once
more the next morning. She was seek-
ing her last chance.
But the chance was not apparent.
Nada strained every nerve to find work—
and she found none.
Then she started back.

Once or twice she hesitated. Once or
twice she stopped short. There was a
half hour when she turned westward,
out of her course, fighting. There was
a time when she thought of entering the
street by the far end, where Mitchell
would not see her; and there was an-
other time when she thought of the
river. But then she would hear her
mother's cough; she would hear the
whimper of the hungry children. So she
went on.

When she met Mitchell, she startled
him by her outspokenness.
"See here," she said, "if I go into
business for you, what'll I earn?"
He drew back, flushing.

"What do you mean?" he asked.
"Oh, you know! What'll I earn?"
"Well—it depends on you."
"Enough to bring some money home?"
"Lots of it."
"How much?"
"I tell you, it depends on you, kid."

She winced at the epithet. From
such a mouth, she knew what it implied.
But she went on:
"I'm thinkin' about my mother an'
the children. How much'll there be for
them?"
"She'll be on Easy Street."
"Eight a week?"
"Maybe ten."

"I can get home afternoons?"
"Sure you can."
"Then wait here a minute."
"But, kid—"
"Wait!" she called over her shoulder,
and ran upstairs and into the room that
had been her home.

She did not look at her mother, but
she flung her arms about the woman and
burst into hysterical weeping.
"It's all right!" she laughed wildly.
"You'll have some money in advance on
my wages to-morrow, mother. It's all
right!"

"You got the dish-washin' job?"
asked the mother.
"Yes—yes, I got the dish-washin'
job."
"Thank God, thank God!" sobbed the
mother, and they wept together.

Then Nada stood up. She was very
white and calm.
"I must start right away," she said.
The children were dancing because
she had a job.

"You shall have a drum," she said to
the boy; "and you, Irene and Meta—
you shall have new dresses."
And she kissed them. And went out.
When she approached the smiling
Mitchell, it was with the face like the
face of a virgin led to the Minotaur.

"Well?" he said.
She glanced past him, down the street.
She saw Tessie Connor, a girl from the
same tenement house, approaching—a
girl that was a clerk in a large depart-
ment store—and she did not want Tessie
to observe Mitchell.
"I'm ready," she said. "Hurry."
But Tessie had already seen. She
came running up to them.
"Nada," she gasped, breathless from
her run, "I've got news for you. The
store's takin' on extra help for over the
holidays—they need 'em for the two-
week rush—an' I've spoken to the base-
ment boss an' he can give you a job till
Christmas."
So Nada was reprieved.
But Christmas was only two weeks
away, and afterward—

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Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University.

CITIZENS must be as big as their age. It is no time for small and ignorant men with blind prejudices. In no age could a demagogue do so much damage with excitable and unthinking men as now, for in no other generation have there been such mighty interests to ruin. One can smash vast values in a short time. With the tremendous increase of our country in everything that contributes to the civilization of the world, with our commerce and trade seeking all nations, with our institutions an asylum of all peoples, with values untold in meadows and mines and ten thousand useful arts, and with millions coming into every decade of our population, with problems that appeal to the supreme wisdom of the strongest minds re-enforced by the loftiest thinking of all ages, the obligation laid upon the plain, every-day citizen is tremendous, and it is no time for the ranting socialist, without sense of proportion or appreciation of the new forces of this mighty era. He must make way for vast movements and not center his thought upon petty measures.

THINGS TO LIVE FOR.

President Hadley of Yale.

VERY few men who have striven to live their own lives without identifying themselves with some cause which will last after they are gone have maintained their purpose unbroken through adversity. The man who believes in himself alone is usually putting his trust on a fragile support. Sure and permanent achievement belongs to him who lives for something outside of himself, whether it be his friends or his country, his principles or his faith. The more a man knows of life, the more he feels the need of having things outside of himself to live for. He needs friends, he needs traditions, he needs ideals. These he must have, in order to give him stability of purpose and clearness of vision, to steady him in the hour of defeat and to supply the hope of added strength for the contests that are yet to come. These he must have, in order to make the end itself seem worth while.

RECIPROCITY BUT A FIRST STEP.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canadian Premier.

PEACE, harmony and concord between Canada and the United States have been firmly established, and the people are at the dawn of a new era. They have learned that blood is thicker than water. Far-reaching as the present reciprocity agreement is, I have visions of another in a few years which will be another step toward that higher civilization which is coming in the political world.

PROPERTY RIGHTS SACRED.

Bishop W. A. Candler, of Atlanta.

SOME imagine that if God has entrusted a man with little property the man's right to the property must be respected, but that the sacredness of the right to property diminishes as the property increases, so that when the possessions of man become quite large the right to them may be disregarded by whosoever has the power to take his goods. There is no worse form of socialism than this, and in the end it bears as heavily upon the poor as upon the rich. It amounts to a prohibition of an industrious, honest and frugal man accumulating anything above life's bare necessities by his industry, honesty and frugality. It puts a premium on idleness and shiftlessness.

COMPETITION THE DEATH OF TRADE.

William B. Hornblower, New York.

WHILE the maxim that "Competition is the life of trade" is in a certain sense a correct proposition, yet there is a point at which competition becomes the death of trade. It may well be that two competitors carrying on business in competition with each other may engage in such ruinous

competition by cutting prices or otherwise that one or the other must necessarily be driven to the wall. Undue competition may thus lead to monopoly, while a reasonable regulation or a reasonable agreement between the competitors may prevent monopoly. A rigid and drastic statute overreaches itself, while a reasonable and just statute which is readily enforceable will accomplish beneficial results. Prohibition of all combinations and of all restraint of trade is unwise. Civilization means co-operation, co-operation means combination, combination means restraint of competition.

THE EVILS OF THE LAW.

Frederick R. Coudert, New York.

TO MY mind, the general unpopularity, not to say disrepute, into which the law, and thereby the administration of justice, has fallen is due primarily to incompetency both of the bar and of the bench. I believe our judges to be honest and generally indus-

trious and anxious to be impartial, but in too many cases the necessary temperance, general education and technical skill are lacking in the State courts, owing to the fact that the judicial positions are political rewards rather than well-earned distinctions due to professional and civil service. There remains no remedy save to impress upon the community that if they took the trouble to elect able and competent men, regardless of political considerations, much of their cause for complaint would be removed.

FAIR SALARIES FOR JUDGES.

President Taft.

I AM IN favor of increasing Federal judicial salaries whenever opportunity arises. The judicial position is so high that there is something due to its dignity in the amount of compensation to be attached to it. Then there is something also—and that is a really practical consideration having salaries high enough to attract the best men of

the bar, no matter what they are earning. Of course the salaries of the Supreme Court ought to be increased. We have gotten them up now to \$15,000 or something like that; they ought to go to \$25,000.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Former Supreme Court Justice H. B. Brown.

WITH regard to the popular election of Senators—the fashionable political fad of to-day—I can only say that, while the election by the Legislatures has undoubtedly given us some bad men, it has produced a much larger number of honorable and eminent men who have contributed immensely to the prosperity and the glory of the country. It may well be doubted whether a Senator chosen by a Legislature may not more honestly represent his State and its people than one chosen by a political caucus or a primary and indorsed by a popular vote.

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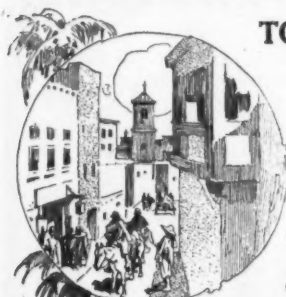
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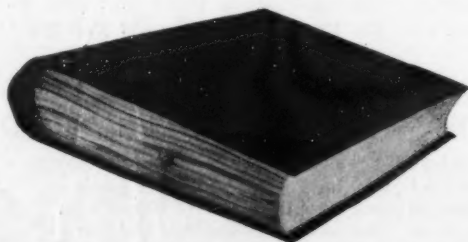
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ENGLISH NOBLEMAN IN AN AMERICAN MOTOR CAR.

Marquis of Queensberry (with cap, in tonneau) about to start on an automobile trip to visit James E. Sullivan, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union.

ONE OF the most healthful signs of the times in the automobile industry is the large number of well designed and constructed medium and low priced cars announced for 1912 by the leading motor-car manufacturers of this country. While the makers of the high-priced and luxurious cars have been making plans to add to the comfort of users of this class of vehicles, other manufacturers have reduced prices on models they have standardized to such an extent that they can produce them more economically, and numbers of cars have been brought out especially designed for service by collectors, traveling men, physicians and others who have formerly used horse-drawn vehicles or trolley cars for getting about at their daily work. These are good, dependable machines, even though not so large or imposing as the handsome vehicles that are to be seen in the avenues of the larger cities or on the main-traveled highways between the large centers of population. The makers of these utility cars are doing all they can to make their vehicles as simple as possible and in many cases the cars have very few parts or accessories that require constant polishing, so that the care of them by their users is a more simple matter than was the case with the machines of a few years ago, when most of them had many brass fittings that required daily polishing. The elimination of brass fittings has also extended into the higher-priced-car class and many manufacturers now fit their cars with black enameled lamps and horns instead of polished brass ones.

Harry Davis, of New York, who was one of the party of motorists to make the ocean-to-ocean trip from Atlantic City to Los Angeles, says the roads as far West as Medicine Bow, Wyo., are exceptionally good in dry weather. From the latter place through Wyoming and part of Utah the roads are bad, but any driver can get over them with little or no difficulty by exercising a little care. Mr. Davis proves the feasibility of such a journey by calling attention to the fact that the twelve cars carried forty men, women and children the entire distance without the slightest mishap to either cars or passengers. He declares that persons contemplating an ocean-to-ocean trip should disabuse their minds of the impression that the journey involves any hardships and that the trip is by no means as hard as it has been painted.

One of the big tire concerns, in a service bureau bulletin, says the general impression seems to prevail that, inasmuch as the hot weather has a tendency to cause the air in the tire to expand, it is desirable to keep the pressure below what it should be, in order to allow for this increase. The fact of the matter is, however, that, while there

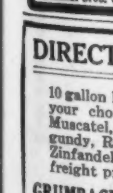
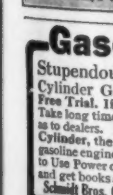
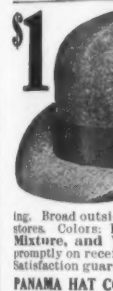
may be a slight increase in the pressure on a hot day, it is not sufficient to be of any serious moment, and we strongly advise all members to adhere to the stipulated tire pressure during the summer touring season. The company bases this advice on the fact that its tires could easily stand a pressure twice as great as recommended without in any way injuring them, whereas an under-inflated tire is constantly subject to mishaps far more certain to happen than any injury that could be caused by over-inflation. More than this, tires insufficiently inflated heat up much faster than tires properly inflated, because of the violent flexing of the side walls. The bulletin concludes with: "Stick to your air pressure—twenty pounds to the inch (sixty pounds for three-inch size; seventy pounds for three and one-half inches; eighty pounds for four inches, etc.). The nearer you come to abiding by this advice, the less time you will spend at the side of the road."

One of the serious problems that owners of motor trucks had up to very recently was the occasional necessity for laying up a truck for four or five hours to change one of the solid rubber tires. A demountable solid tire has just been developed, however, that can be removed and replaced on a wheel in fifteen or twenty minutes, or during the time in which a vehicle could be loaded with the freight it was to transport. One of the principal advantages of this new demountable solid tire is that it is not necessary to remove a wheel when making changes. This results in a great saving, as, unless the work of removing and replacing a wheel is done by an expert, the bearings are liable to be adjusted poorly and the mechanism damaged as a result.

United States Senator du Pont, of Delaware, who has made arrangements to expend a million and a half of his own money for the construction of an improved highway from one end of his State to the other, intends to devote a lot of time to personally supervising the construction work. He has had one of his cars fitted with a body of his own design, so he can camp in the car for as long or short periods as he wishes. The body is arranged so it will hold a hair mattress six feet long, and the top is a fixed one, with a slat-rack on the under side holding four fiber provision boxes. There is also a rack at the top to hold drawings and plans. There are eight lockers on the car, in which a stove and cooking utensils, batteries, extra supplies of oil, etc., are carried. The car also has a tent of waterproof balloon silk, made to roll up under the edges of the top on each side. When unrolled the tent forms two shed-shaped shelters, one on each side of the car. The road to be built will run 103 miles due north and south through Delaware.



C. G.
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Three Custom Shirts for \$5.00



I will make for you
Made from your
own measure
My Fall line of Shirts
is now complete,
comprising fine Mad-
ras, Oxfords, Chev-
rons, Percales, and
Flannels.
175 samples to select
from.
If the Shirts are
not satisfactory, I will
return your money.
Send for clippings
and self-measuring
blanks. Also my
Men's Furnishing
Catalogue, which
contains a diagram
showing how to fit
various styles of
men's Cravats.
Expressage prepaid
on all shipments.
References: Any National Bank in Troy.
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Send Your
Old Carpet
We Will Make
New Rugs
Beautiful designs to your taste—Plain,
Fancy, Oriental—fit for any parlor.
Guaranteed to wear ten years.
Rugs, 75c and Up
Ours is the largest factory of its kind
in America. Established 37 years.
Originators of OLSON FLUFF RUG.
(Grand Prizes at 3 World's Fairs.)
We Pay Freight
Old carpets are worth money;
don't throw yours away.
FREE Write today for book
of designs in colors,
prices and full information.
OLSON RUG CO.,
Dept. 3, 40 Laflin St., Chicago

**You Can Dress Well
On \$100 A Week**
MEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHES
MADE-TO-ORDER
AFTER LATEST NEW YORK DESIGNS
We will trust any honest man anywhere.
We guarantee a perfect fit. Send for our
samples and book of latest New York
fashions free.
EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO. (Inc.), Dep't
"L", America's Largest and Leading
Merchant Tailors. Est. 1885. 19 Park
Place, through to Murray St., N. Y. City
ON CREDIT BY MAIL

**English
Knock-
about
Hat**
A stylish, serviceable
hat for dress or business.
Genuine English Felt. Folds
into compact roll without damag-
ing. Broad outside band. Would sell for \$2 in most hat
stores. Colors: Black, Dark Gray Mixture, Brown
Mixture, and White. Weight, 4 ozs. Sent postpaid
promptly on receipt of \$1. State size and color wanted.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
PANAMA HAT CO., Dept. R, 630 Broadway, New York City

**AGENTS
\$33.30 A WEEK**
Jack Wood did it! He writes—"Hur-
ry up 100 more—sold first lot in 2 days—
best seller I ever saw." Hundreds of
agents earning money—\$5.00 worth of tools
for the price of one. Drop forged from
finest steel. Astonishing low price to
agents—1,200 orders by one man. Write
at once. Don't delay. Experience un-
necessary. Sample free to workers.
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A complete Light Plant weighing 7 lbs. Portable,
absolutely safe, 300 C. P. brilliant light 1-3 cent
per hour. Saves 90 per cent. of your light bill.
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line of gasoline lights and systems. Over 200 dif-
ferent styles. Highest Quality. Lowest Prices.
Exclusive territory for capable town, county and
traveling salesmen. 72 page illustrated catalog
free. Write today.
NATIONAL STAMPING & ELECTRIC WORKS
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in Mushrooms**
Anybody can add \$5 to \$40
per week to their income, in
spare time, entire year grow-
ing mushrooms in cellars,
sheds, barns, boxes, etc. I
tell you where to sell at high-
est prices. Free illustrated
instruction booklet.
HIRAM BARTON
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Gasoline Engine
Stupendous offer on Schmidt's Chilled
Cylinder Gasoline Engine, 3 h. p. Absolute
Free Trial. If you keep it send only \$7.50.
Take long time on the balance. Price same
as to dealers. Only engine with a Chilled
Cylinder, the marvelous improvement in
gasoline engines. Five years' guarantee. Free book, "How
to Use Power on a Farm." Just send your name and address
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your choice of Port, Sherry, Angelica,
Muscatel, Madeira, Malaga, Tokay, Bur-
gundy, Riesling, Hock, Sauterne, Claret,
Zinfandel, shipped to your city for \$10—
freight prepaid by us.
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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the
information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No
charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding
life-insurance matters, and communications are
treated confidentially. A stamp should always be
inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed
advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S
WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue,
Madison Square, New York.]

MANY of my readers have written
to me about the wisdom of tak-
ing out policies in newly estab-
lished companies. My great objection
to new companies is that most of the
companies recently organized have been
operating under an average expense
ratio to total premiums of over fifty per
cent. The average ratio for the well-
established old-line companies is less
than twenty per cent. The insurance
world, like that of the magazine, is so
well crowded that there is no demand
for new ventures. A new insurance
company, like a new magazine, is pretty
sure to go to the wall. It is this uncer-
tainty in new companies as to permanent
existence that makes a policy something
of a gamble whether the death loss will
be paid. In life insurance the thing
most essential is certainty of payment.
A man cannot be too careful in his
selection of a company.

Geo. Huntington, W. Va.: The Mutual Life of
New York is one of the oldest and strongest of the
old-line companies. I regard it with favor.

K., Irvington, N. J.: The Reliance Life of Pitts-
burgh was established in 1903. Its business is not
large, but shows a steady growth with a liberal
charge for expenses.

B., Seattle, Wash.: The Equitable Life of Iowa
makes an excellent report of earnings and appears
to be conducted on an economical basis. The pre-
mium you mention is fair and moderate.

B., So. Norwalk, Conn.: When the Mutual
Reserve went into the hands of a receiver, its business
was not taken over by any particular company. Much
of it was absorbed by the Postal Life of New York.

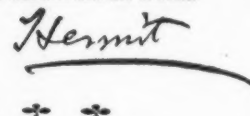
G., Sigourney, Iowa: The Prudential of Newark,
N. J., is a strong, well-conducted and reliable com-
pany, meeting its death losses promptly and satis-
factorily.

S., Anaconda, Mont.: 1. The National of Vermont
is a well-established, well conducted and successful
company. I have no doubt as to its safety. 2. Such
a report was prevalent. I do not think it was justi-
fied.

C., Lindsay, Neb.: 1. Of course, if a company can
do its business satisfactorily without the heavy ex-
penses that agencies involve, it has a material ad-
vantage. The experiment has been tried success-
fully abroad. 2. I do not believe in assessment
insurance.

C., Jacksonville, Ore.: The Bankers Life of Des
Moines, Iowa, is in the assessment class. No one
knows what he must eventually pay an assessment
association. The burden becomes greater as the
policy-holder grows older. In an old-line company,
the premium is fixed at the outset. It does not in-
crease, and the policy-holder gets the benefit of
dividends that may be earned.

C., Rochester, N. Y.: The Postal Life of New
York is doing its business by mail, and thus avoid-
ing the heavy commissions usually paid to agents.
It promises liberal dividends and a lower cost of in-
surance. The plan has been successfully followed
abroad. I see no reason why it cannot be done in
this country. State your age and occupation and
write to William R. Malone, President Postal Life,
35 Nassau St., New York. You can get rates and
information if you will mention the Hermit.



The High Tide in Picture Prices.

FEW PEOPLE realize the amount of
money spent annually upon pic-
tures. Not only are scores of
agents and auctioneers in every art
center of the world waxing rich as a result
of the continual demand upon the part
of the wealthy for the best works of the
modern and old masters, but there is a
constantly ascending scale of prices
which augurs well for the painters of the
future. Similarly it tends to cast a
halo of speculative romance over the
fascinating practice of picture collect-
ing. With portraits and landscapes
doubling in market value within a cou-
ple of decades, they offer an investment
calculated to appeal to both mercenary
and artistic natures. This steady in-
crease in prices the lovers of good pic-
tures have shown a willingness to pay
is brought about by the keen competition
to secure the best paintings from each
school which happens to capture the
public's fancy. And the prices being
paid would have been deemed fantastic
when the works were on the easels of
their painters at any time during the
last half century. Similarly, the first
purchasers of these paintings little
dreamed what rare bargains they were
making.

Last year the artists of the Barbizon
and Dutch schools found their pictures
in the greatest demand, but the British
masters have had the call more lately.
Though no single collection in the season
just closed brought as much as the cele-
brated Alexander Young collection did
last year when it was sold for \$765,000,
all records were broken in the number
of high-priced pictures which have
changed hands in single sales. No



Send your name
for this little book
—It is free!

The Howard Watch

Every man and boy
who takes pride in
American achieve-
ment will enjoy reading
"The Log of the HOW-
ARD Watch."

It is a voluntary contribu-
tion to HOWARD literature
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His service, as you know, cov-
ered the whole navy history,
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E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

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Watch" is a remarkable evi-
dence of the fitness of the
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hardest kind of practical
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worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch—from
\$40 to \$150—is fixed at the factory
and a printed ticket attached.

Not every jeweler can sell you a
HOWARD Watch. Find the
HOWARD jeweler in your town
and talk to him. He is a good man
to know.

fewer than 163 works sold in London
alone realized \$2,500 and over apiece,
and eighty-six pictures disposed of in
this one art center brought something
more than \$5,000 each. The apex was
reached when a prominent firm of art
dealers purchased Raeburn's full-length
portrait of Mrs. Robert Williamson for
a price placed at about \$112,000.

But even had the picture of Mrs. Wil-
liamson not been offered for sale, the
records would have been broken. Here-
tofore, the highest price had been the
\$66,000 paid for Corot's "Bird's-nest-
ers." For instance, there was another
of Raeburn's, "Lady Janet Thraill,"
quite a small portrait, which brought
about \$70,000. All this demand for
Raeburn pictures is the more remark-
able when one remembers that back in
1877, when no less than forty-nine por-
traits done by this artist were offered
for sale by his executors, they brought
less than \$25,000. Now Raeburn has
come to be something akin to a cult with
art lovers.

The continental school led in the land-
scapes most in public favor, and W.
Maris's "Feeding Calves" was the top
notcher, selling for nearly \$16,000,
which was twice as much as its owner
had paid for it. The wheel of fortune
does not revolve so happily every day,
but these favorable turnings are of suf-
ficient occurrence to arouse more than
passing interest.

Butterfly Yarns.

THEY are telling some curious
stories nowadays about butter-
flies in California and Minnesota.
At Sisson, Cal., the insects are reported
to have appeared in such great numbers
that they darkened the air and covered
the shrubbery in all that region. A ball
game, it is alleged, was stopped by the
butterflies, for the movements of the
players disturbed hosts of the insects
from the bushes and made it difficult to

follow the course of the ball. The in-
sects, also, made automobiling difficult,
flying up in clouds as the motor cars
came along, obscuring the vision of the
driver, getting into his gloves and under
the veils of the women passengers. The
yards of the town were badly devastated,
all the leaves of plants and vines being
eaten up.

At St. Paul, it is narrated, thousands
of monarch butterflies all of the same
species have annually, for the past ten
years, swarmed at a certain time on the
limbs of trees in a particular yard.
They hang there in clusters so thick that
the trees seem spotted with brown.
They seem to seek this place for rest
overnight on a journey south, and they
refuse to go to any other yard in the
town. What makes the thing more
mysterious is the fact that these butter-
flies live only for one year, and so those
who came this year could not have been
there last year. These butterflies are
great flyers and are said to cover five
hundred miles at least. The monarch
butterfly is a native of America, but is
now found almost everywhere on the sur-
face of the earth.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

EDWIN ASA DIX, former literary
editor of the *Churchman*, at New
York, August 24th, aged 51.

Rev. Marcus Hast, noted Jewish rabbi,
at London, August 28th.

Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, premier
prince of the Indian empire, at Hyder-
abad, India, August 28th, aged 45.

Roger Q. Mills, former United States
Senator from Texas, at Corsicana, Sep-
tember 2d, aged 79.

Peter B. Sweeny, formerly a well-
known politician and associate of Tweed,
at New York, August 30th, aged 86.

General Benjamin H. Grierson, a
brigadier-general of the Union army in
the Civil War, at Omena, Mich., August
31st.

Some Favorites of the Stage and Scenes from New Plays



JOSEPHINE COHAN,
The popular little comedienne, will be seen in "The Fortune Hunter" this season.



LAWRENCE D'ORSAY,
Starring in a revival of Augustus Thomas's comedy, "The Earl of Pawtucket."



FRANCES RING,
Who is appearing successfully in George Cohan's comedy, "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," at the Park Theater in Boston.



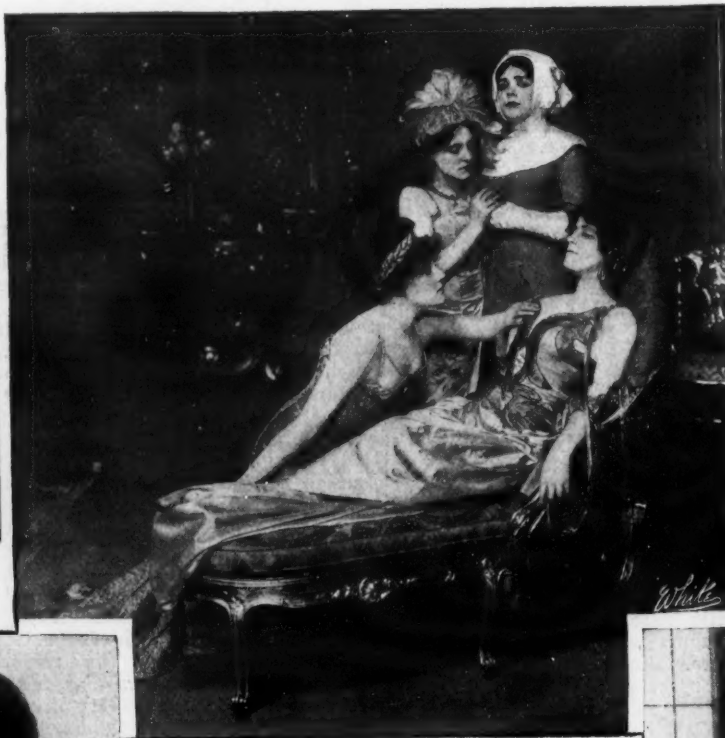
SOPHYE BERNARD,
With Raymond Hitchcock in "The Red Widow," management Cohan & Harris.



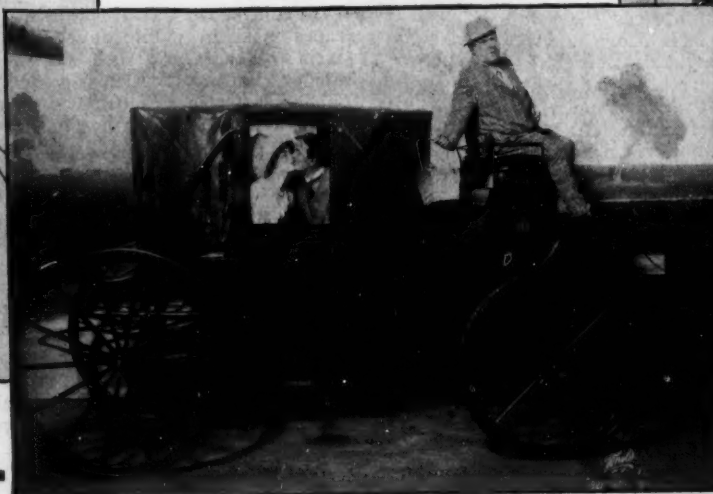
GERTRUDE BRYAN,
Who will play the leading role in "Little Boy Blue," produced by Henry W. Savage, in October.



TOM McNAUGHTON,
Leading comedian for Christie MacDonald in "The Spring Maid" with his company of three actors in the Shakespearian burlesque, one of the comedy hits of the opera. "The Spring Maid" has just finished its three hundredth performance in New York.



"THE DEATH OF BEAUTY," FROM "EVERYWOMAN."
"Everywoman" has resumed its New York run at the Lyric Theater.



SCENE FROM "THE SIREN" AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATER.
Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian and Will West, three of the principals in the sparkling musical attraction.



ADELAIDE THURSTON,
Will begin her season in "Miss Ananias" at Chicago in September.



HENRY KOLKER,
Who will play the principal role in "The Great Name," opening in New York in October.



JANE COWL,
The beautiful young leading woman in "The Gamblers," Charles Klein's successful drama.



RUTH CHATTERTON,
Who will play the leading woman's role with Henry Kolker in "The Great Name."

Indulging in his
the United States
of the cash which
necessity, come
voted so lavishly
Meantime our quick
spirit of the count
sand crannies and
American Nation
no exaggerated
and no foreign ca
ing can weaken, T
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it requires. The
and patent, Ameri
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Power, and a
United States.
China, Algeria,
have already r
which will virtua
Southern States
from Judah, an
England's satisfi
against her pride
nation for her g
own colonies will

Fifty Years Ago This Week

War Scenes from Leslie's Weekly of September 14, 1861

Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.



The men of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment dragging their baggage train during a storm, near Hyattstown, Md.
From a sketch by our special artist attached to General Banks's command.



Bivouac of the field and staff officers of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment during a stormy night, on their march from Hyattstown, Md.
From a sketch by our special artist attached to General Banks's command.

The State of the Nation as It Appeared Fifty Years Ago.

From Leslie's Weekly of September 14, 1861.

Indulging in his traditions of monetary sovereignty, John Bull has "laid the unction to his soul" that the United States could never assert its nationality and put down domestic insurrection, except by the aid of the cash which he alone could furnish. Thinking that the Government of the United States must, from necessity, come with hat in hand, bowing obsequiously to his money-changers for the appropriations voted so lavishly by Congress, he has commenced to knit his brows, and button his pockets in advance. Meantime our quiet Secretary of the Treasury, with a calm reliance on the financial strength and patriotic spirit of the country, submits the wants of the Government to the American people; and lo! from a thousand crannies and hidden depositories springs forth the golden flood. With a confidence and trust in the American Nation and its permanence which no exaggerated Bull Run reverse can shake, and no foreign carping and sinister prophesying can weaken, The American People voluntarily offer to their Government all the money it requires. The great fact stands declared and patent, America is financially independent of England and of Europe!

The Capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras is likely to prove of more consequence in its political than its military results. Late advices represent that thousands of the people of Eastern North Carolina are flocking to the captured fortress, and voluntarily subscribing to the oath of allegiance to the United States. White flags are displayed at every conspicuous point; the fort at Ocracoke Inlet, forty miles to the south of Hatteras, has been abandoned; and every indication is to the effect that the Union sentiment is predominant and only required the dispersion of the Confederates in arms to find expression. This, too, in the eastern part of the State, where alone the secession sentiment has had strength; for the western part of the State has never been otherwise than loyal to the Union. It is said that, at the late Congressional election, Union candidates were chosen in every district, and that North Carolina will have a full representation in the next Congress.

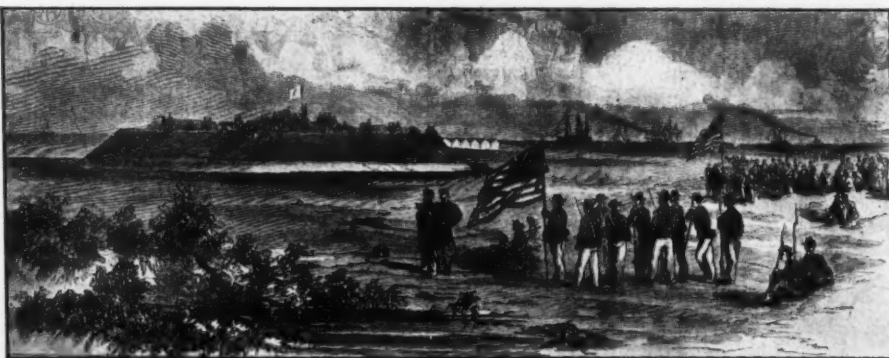
The Canadians are investing so largely in the National loan as to cause considerable uneasiness for the solvency of the savings banks of Montreal and Quebec, which have been compelled to raise money at a great disadvantage, in order to pay depositors desirous of changing their investments.

The South reckoned that cotton would terrify England into a recognition of the Slave Power, and a consequent war with the United States. She will find herself mistaken. China, Algeria, Central America, and India have already received the encouragement which will virtually abolish slave labor in the Southern States. The sceptre has departed from Judah, and we may be sure much to England's satisfaction, for it has gone sadly against her pride to be so dependent upon one nation for her great staple. Henceforth her own colonies will chiefly supply her mills.

The severities of military discipline are being rigidly enforced in Washington. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune states that "about thirty volunteer soldiers" have been sentenced to be shot by the General Court Martial lately convened at Alexandria. This is probably a mistake; at any rate, but one sentence of execution has been issued. It condemns William Scott, of Company H, Third Vermont Regiment, to be shot for sleeping on his post. This sentence has been very properly revoked. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis B. O'Keefe, of the Fifteenth New York Regiment, found guilty of drunkenness on three specifications, and of absence from his regiment without leave, has been cashiered and dismissed from the service.

Major-General McClellan has issued the following general order concerning the observance of the Sabbath, by the army in and around Washington: "The Major-General commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is commended to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend Divine service after the customary Sunday morning inspection, and that officers and men shall alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest in seven is necessary to men and animals. More than this, the observance of the Holy Day of the God of Mercy and of Battles is our sacred duty."

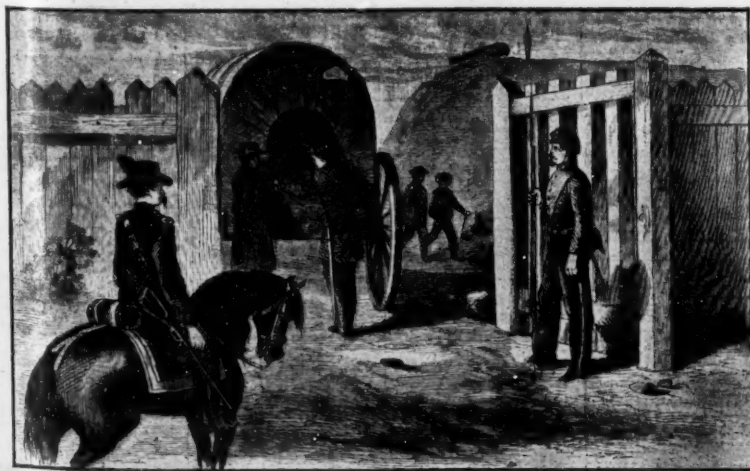
The Russian Minister, Mr. DeStoeckel, had an audience of the President on the 7th and read to him a dispatch from the Russian Foreign Minister which, among other things, said: "The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized and that American citizens already in arms are ready to let loose upon the country the most formidable of the scourges of political societies, a Civil War. For the more than eighty years that it has existed, the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress to the concord of its members, consecrated, under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions that have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which, up to this time, has made their power."



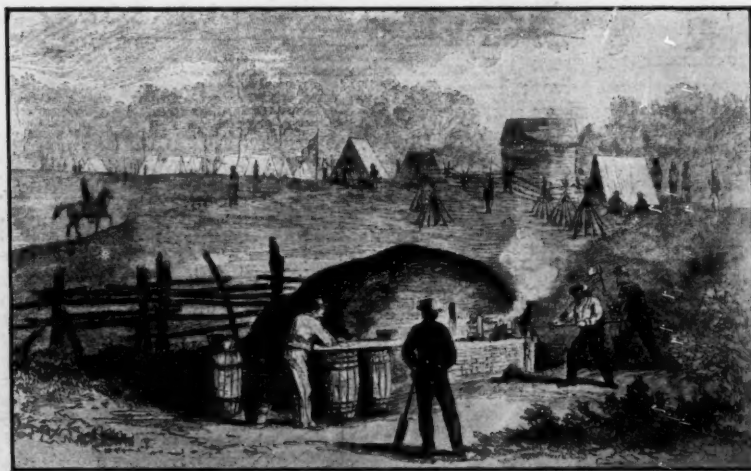
General view of Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina, captured on the twenty-ninth of August, 1861, by the United States naval and military forces under the command of Commodore Stringham and Major-General Butler.
From a sketch by Mr. Kaufman, one of the expedition.



Grand review of General Thomas's Brigade of General Banks's Division, Western Maryland, by Major-General Banks and staff.
From a sketch by our special artist attached to General Banks's command.



Searching Virginian farmers' wagons, at the gate of Fort Runyon, before allowing them to pass the long bridge, Washington.
From a sketch by our special artist at Washington.



"Fresh bread"—Impromptu oven built by the Nineteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in General Banks's Division, Western Maryland.
From a sketch by our special artist attached to General Banks's command.



QUEEN OF SHEBA'S VISIT TO KING SOLOMON

The Queen of Sheba's visit to King Solomon is one of the most famous incidents in the history of the ancient world. The oriental magnificence of that occasion has never since been equalled. The beautiful illustration shown herewith from Ridpath's History is but one of the two thousand in the complete work, and illustrates but one event out of all the thousands that make up the history of every nation, kingdom and country, ancient and modern, all accurately and entertainingly told in the world-famed publication,

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY READERS have shown wonderful appreciation of our Special Offer on this monumental work. We have shipped sets to delighted readers living in every State in the Union and to the far-away islands of the sea. More than 200,000 sets have been sold in the past twenty years. The work is endorsed by Presidents of the United States, great ministers and preachers, nearly all University and College Presidents, and by the great American people, as the best History ever written. We are now closing out the remainder of the last edition at a great sacrifice in price. We offer the remaining sets to LESLIE'S WEEKLY READERS.

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We will name our price only in direct letters to those sending the coupon below. Tear off the coupon, write name and address plainly and mail now before you forget it. Dr. Ridpath's widow derives her income from his history, and to print our price broadcast for the sake of more quickly selling these few sets would cause great injury to future sales. Send coupon to-day.

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President Harrison said:
"The author's labors are deserving of the highest praise. The printing and binding is first class and the illustrations are of a high order. I most heartily recommend this great work for study and convenient reference."



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